INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV! NO 120 BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 18 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecti g at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
10 May	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
26 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 ,,	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
23 ,,	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 ,,	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 ,,	Morea ..		10,953
21 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 ,,	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 ,,	Mantua ..		10,916
15 ,,	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 ,,	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 ,,	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 ,,	Ranchi ..		23,650
24 ,,	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan.
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th May	18th May
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th ,,	30th ,,
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Katori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	19th May
Sydney Maru ..	16th ,,	27th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	31st ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	22nd June.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ca. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928			
18th May	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi	
23rd ,,	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.	
30th ,,	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.

Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangacharlu, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Romesh Chunder Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastri, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at roncession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23.25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on droppin. a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and pures in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. As particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-12	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,69,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13645 for Rs. 2,96,12,0.0	1925	Rs. 92,66 000
1926	17371 ,, ,, 3,91,39,0 0	1926	,, 1,05,33 000
1927	21418 ,, ,, 4,68,01,075	1927	,, 1,21 53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 16½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,323	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. etc. accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No, 56

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is
"THE HINDU"
Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in English and a qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Apply stating terms and experience to the CHAIRMAN, E. M. High School, Borsad Dist., Kaira.
A 30443

WANTED—A practical and experienced WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. The successful candidate shall have to join immediately on one month's probation. Apply with testimonials stating terms and salary to THE PROPRIETORS Guru Ram Das Cotton Mill, Amritsar.
A R881

WANTED AGENTS and CUSTOMERS for our renowned Silks, Kaddar, and household requisites. Terms liberal. Apply for samples and particulars to BENJAMIN WEAVING FACTORY, Ludhiana (Punjab).

WANTED influential active AGENTS to increase their income considerably without any capital. Golden opportunity to princes, pleaders, secretaries, merchants, teachers and those connected with them. Write to RATILAL KARUNASHANKAR OZA, Jamnagar.

WANTED English speaking ELECTRICAL METER INSPECTOR used to 3 Phase A. C. First Class House wiring, electric motor installations, etc., must be intelligent quick and accurate. Wages Rs. 125 per month, deck passage paid. Good prospects of improving position. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of certificates etc., to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Aden.

WANTED in July, 1928, a temporary ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Of English for Morr's College, Nagpur, on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Minimum qualification for appointment. First Class M.A. of an Indian University or an honours degree of a British University, with teaching experience. Applications and testimonials should be sent to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Central Provinces, Nagpur on or before the 28th May, 1928.

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of "ELECTRIC METER TESTER and REPAIRER." Candidates must have had a good technical education, be skilled and experienced in the repair, testing, and calibration of all types of alternating and continuous current Meters and Instruments, none others need apply. Particulars of education, together with details (with dates) of training and past Meter and Instrument experience, to be sent with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned). Pay.—At a commencing rate, according to qualifications, in the grade of Chargeman Rs. 185—10—350. Applications to be addressed to "THE SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, North Western Railway, Moghalpura" and must reach his office before May 31st, 1928.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.—New Session of the College begins on the 1st of June, 1928, but boys from distant places may join on the 17th of September, when the College re-opens after the long vacations. No admission will be made without proper Transfer Certificates. Application forms for admission and prospectus may be had from the Principal's office. One anna postage to be sent for this purpose. All application forms for admission must reach the Principal before the 10th of September. The College closes for the long vacations and Moharrum from the 20th of June to 16th of September 1928. A. M. KUREISHEY, M. A. Principal, Intermediate College, M. U. Aligarh.
M 30377

MEDICAL

PRACTICAL REMEDY for WEAK MEMORY—Is your memory weak leading to failure in study or business? A strong memory is the key to assured success in life. To cultivate it, apply "P. B." C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

WANTED

FOREIGN GAS COAL WANTED.—Noncaking, of high calorific value, low in ash and high in volatile carbon. Please send your quotation with analysis to:—MANAGING AGENT, U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi (P. O.) Dist. Moradabad.
N 30410

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GET FREE SAMPLES of Swadeshi Silk and Endicloths; best for suitings and shirtings in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhiana.
T R885

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 30th day of June, 1925, and made between the said Company, of the one part, and Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Framroze Edulji Dinshaw, Esquire, Abraham Jacob Raymond, Esquire and Evelyn James Bunbury, Esquire, all of Bombay, of the other part, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at five O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the stockholders against the Company and its property, and certain modifications of the said Trust Deed which have been proposed by the Company and are recommended by the Trustees of the said Deed and empowering the Trustees aforesaid, with a view to effectuating such modifications, to execute jointly with the Company a supplemental Trust Deed between the Company and the present Trustees in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the meeting.

This notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

The principal objects of the proposed modifications are to alter the provisions of the said Trust Deed and the First Schedule thereto so as to give the Company the option to redeem Debenture Stock in whole or in part by drawings on the 31st day of December, 1937, or at any time thereafter instead of on the 31st day of December, 1930, and on the 31st day of December, 1935, as at present provided; to extend the date for the redemption of all stock not previously redeemed from the 31st day of December, 1937, to the 31st day of December, 1947; and in consideration thereof to reduce from and after the 1st day of January, 1931, the rate of interest payable on debenture stock from 8-1/2 per cent. per annum to 6-1/2 per cent per annum and also to correct two copying errors found in the Trust Deed. A copy of the draft supplemental deed above referred to may during business hours be inspected at any time before the meeting at the registered office of the Company.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1928.
By order of the Company,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

N. B.—The attention of the Debenture Stockholders is directed to the Third Schedule annexed to the Debenture Trust Deed, which regulates the procedure at this meeting and in particular to clause 10 of that Schedule which is as follows:

"At any such meeting the respective bearers of the stock certificates and no other person or persons shall be recognised and treated as the legal holders of the stock therein mentioned whether such bearers are or are not in fact the owners thereof and such bearers shall accordingly be exclusively entitled to vote in respect thereof."

It is accordingly suggested that Debenture Stockholders attending the Meeting bring the certificates in respect of the Debenture Stock registered in their names to the Meeting.
30430

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MECHANICIAN at the College of Engineering, Poona.

2. The post is non-pensionable and on five years' contract in the first instance, the first year being on probation.

3. The incumbent of the post will be allowed to subscribe to the G. P. Fund and he will have to enter into an agreement for a period of 5 years, which may be terminated at six months' notice at the option of Government.

4. The scale of pay of the appointment will be Rs. 120—5—150.

5. Candidates should be able to work on and explain the working of the various machines of an Engineering Workshop.

6. The following information should be supplied by all applicants:—
(i) Name in full, (ii) Age with date and place of birth, (iii) Caste and sub-caste, (iv) Place and standard of education, (v) If employed, where and present salary, (vi) Copies of testimonials, (vii) Details of experience of work, (viii) Pay required.

7. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st of May, 1928.

8. Candidates called for an interview must come at their own expense.

C. GRAHAM SMITH,
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 14th May, 1928.
30423

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—For the Allahabad University—a LADY LECTURER in Sanskrit on Rs. 200—20—400 p.m. Applicants must have taken their M.A. degree in Sanskrit. Teaching experience and Research will be considered special qualifications.

Applications stating age, previous experience and qualifications (degree with the name of the University) accompanied by testimonials should reach the Registrar by the 30th June, 1928. Applicants already in service should apply through their employers.

The candidate selected will be appointed for a period of three years in the first instance and be required to contribute to the University Provident Fund.

Canvassing by any candidate either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

A. JHA,
Offg. Registrar,
Allahabad University.
Senate House, Allahabad,
The 12th May, 1928.
30433

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE OF LOSS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the two TRANSFER RECEIPTS No. 1903 and 1930 for the two Shares Nos. 350 and 5617 standing in the name of the deceased NAGARDAS ATMARAM have been LOST or MISLAID. If any person is in possession of the same as having any claim on them should notify the Agents of the said Company at 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from the date hereof after which the said Receipts will be considered as cancelled and no claim will be recognised by the Company and the Shares will be delivered to the Successor of the said deceased.
R897

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1332 of 1927.

BAI SHIRINBAI DOSSABHAI SHROFF ..... Plaintiff
versus
THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., and Another .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 8th day of March, 1928, and Judge's Order, dated 30th March, 1928, made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises at Arthur Road, on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Arthur Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under New No. 14108 and New Survey Nos. 1|3415, 1D|3415, and 1 and 1D|3509 and forming part of a larger piece of land or ground assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4441-42, 4453 (1) and Street Nos. 71 and 73, 95 and E Ward Nos. 4455-4460 and Street Nos. 99-109 and Cadastral Survey No. 3|1888, Byculla Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Goverdhan Soonderdas Mulji and partly by the quarry lands of Government, on or towards the North-West by a Government passage, on or towards the West by a footpath and beyond that by the Arthur Road, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, and which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the Italian Motor Car Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30280

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

ACTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) and in pursuance to order of the Court dated 20th February, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Ripon Road admeasuring about 226 square yards registered under Collector's Old Nos. 135, 524, New No. 1|13645, Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 31|3554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21), Street No. 64 J, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Nettarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atarwala and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

The property realises Rs. 426 per month as rent.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Committee Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on (TO-MORROW) SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder.

Furniture such as dining tables, a large number of wooden benches, 3 billiard tables, gas stoves, kitchen tables, boilers, washing racks large meatsafes, about 400 iron cots and other furniture, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the delivery of the goods to be taken on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English, maple and genuine Jacobean furniture at "Sagar" Mahal, Walkeshwar Road, the property of E. Danner, Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic, dining table made by Benjamin, chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield, Jacobean and drawing room suites, cabinets, E. lamps and fans, cottage piano, phonograph, brassware, ornaments, vases, large and small writing tables, silver and book cases, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, screens English ice boxes, one Godrej safe on stand, etc., etc.

The property of E. Danner Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC., PROPERTY OF J. E. BEARD ESQ., GENERAL MANAGER, AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. AND OTHERS.

On SUNDAY, the 20th May, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22 Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill (Patel Mansion), valuable household furniture such as, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinnerwagons, rich carpets, phonograph, Chesterfield suites, writing tables, silver and book cases, ornaments glass, crockery and plated ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stand, ice box, screens, palm stands E. lamps and fans, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the proerty is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOODWILL AT BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926 (Savakshaw vs Ramdas) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Byculla, Bellasis Road.

One foundry with all its materials, machinery, etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co. and stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view on the sale-day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2725 BALES SUPERIOR STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 21st MAY 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on Plot No. M. 178 the undermentioned bales of Cotton:—

2725 Bales (about) superior selected stapled Cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmal.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

NO private offer will be entertained.

A deposit of 50 per cent in CASH will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, TRUNKS, WEARING APPARELS, BOOKS, ENGINEER'S GAUGE, CHEMIST'S BALANCE AND MICROSCOPE, TELESCOPE, ETC., ETC.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of Col. R. W. R. Pennington (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Dressing table, mirror, tennis raeket, boxes, trunks, wearing apparels, saddlery, motor curtains, books, boots, shoes, Engineer's gauge (in case), Chemist's balance, case and drugs, microscope, telescope, thermos flasks, gold ring, silver cigarette and card cases, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

To investors in business of moderate capital and in Hill Station properties, very suitable for Sanitarium.

Sale of the well-known Clarendon Hotel and the property known as Clarendon Villa and Clarendon House at Matheran.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Santana Violanta Marquis de Souza and others and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th March, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of May, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon known as Clarendon Villa and Clarendon House, situate at Matheran, Kolaba District, Taluka Karjat, admeasuring about 2 acres and 31 Gunthas and denoted as No. 80 in the plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba: together with articles of furniture and all things now in and belonging to the bungalows.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings thereon known as Clarendon Hotel, situate at Matheran in the Kolaba District, Taluka Karjat, admeasuring about 2 acres and 14 Gunthas and denoted as No. 67 in the plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba; together with all articles of furniture, crockery, China, glassware, cutlery, linen, etc., belonging to the Hotel and used for the purposes of the Hotel.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned or from Mr. D. Ferreira, Clarendon House, Matheran.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the 'Bombay Chronicle.''

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AMUSEMENT.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

TO-MORROW & SUNDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

RICHARD BARTHELMESS IN TOL'ABLE DAVID

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

THE FRED COYNE ENTERPRISES

Present the

COYNE MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

In the delightful and Brilliant Revue

"BLUE BIRDR"

Booking at ROSE & Co.

After 7 P.M. at the Treatre.

EDWARD THEATRE

If you seek mystery adventure or romance

Come to

THE EDWARD THEATRE

Next Saturday

TO SEE

PATHE'S LATEST

and

NEWEST SERIAL

"The House Without a Key"

Starring

ALLENE RAY

AND

WALTER MILLER

It is the BEST serial PATHE has ever made and never been shown before in Bombay.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

Present at

Royal Opera House

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MONTE BLUE

in

WARNER BROS. PRODUCTION

"THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO GOLDWYN PRODUCTION

DE-LUXE in 7 Reels

"SO THIS IS MARRIAGE"

A modern story that will hit home in every home.

And

HAROLD LLOYD

in

NON-STOP KID

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"A THIEF IN PARADISE"

Featuring

DORIS KENYON

And

RONALD COLMAN

A production that comes from the China Seas across the world to the pleasure palaces and immortal halls of our most brilliant society.

To Mill Owners, Agents and Managers.

The **Reed** is a very important member for the production of High-grade Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the Reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a "Presto" Reed which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at **Present Market Prices**, ruling in India, by all **Mill-Stores Merchants** of repute.

Every Reed is labelled "**Presto**" **Brand** as a guarantee of quality and made only by **T. JONES & CO., LTD.** Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

For **QUICK DELIVERIES**, indent through your own importers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 17.

S.S. Golconda, Captain Logan, from Bassein.

S.S. City of Lecestershire, Captain Newbury, from Dunkirk.

S.S. Lt-de-La-Tour, Captain Valero, from Dunkirk.

S.S. Chakla, Captain Beataugh, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 18.

S.S. Varsova, Captain Struchen for Busreh.

S.S. Hatimura, Captain Lawson for Karachi.

S.S. Hakodate Maru, Captain Takasu, for Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 17.

Steamer City of Cairo for Liverpool.

Steamer Sudbury for Hamburg.

Steamer Golconda for Calcutta.

Steamer Macedonia for London.

S.S. Golconda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussein, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. City of Lecestershire:—The J. F. Company's steamer City of Lecestershire, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lt-de-La-Tour:—The Compagnie Des Massageries Maritimes Company's steamer Lt-de-La-Tour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hakodate Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakodate Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

S.S. Hatimura:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Hatimura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Macedonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, is expected to arrive here to-day from London at about 7 (a.m.), with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and 70 passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 17.

S.S. Hakodate Maru Agent: N. Y. Kaisha:—

From Osaka:—227 packages cotton goods, 316 cases glassware, 4 cases silk yarn, 484 cases brass circe, 135 cases cotton yarn, 8 cases menthol crystal, 99 cks. coal tar, 120 cks. coal pitch, 5 cases inset powder.

From Kobe:—23 cases menthol crystal, 55 cases porcelainware, 51 cases toys, 53 cases celluloid bangle, 126 cases glass ware, 364 cases cotton goods 84 bags dried ginger, 50 cases camphor, 8 cases peppermint.

From Hongkong:—2 cases silver ware, 100 cases fire crackers, 1 case silk piece goods, 7 cases art silk sock.

From Canton:—1 case silk piece goods, 27 cases paper, 64 rolls matting, 100 bales cassia, 300 bundles cassia.

From Yokohama:—5 cases cheap glass, 13 cases celluloid toys, 10 cases whittles.

From Takio:—81 cases rubber goods 75 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases toys, 5 cases glassware.

From Nagaya:—130 bales grey shirting, 193 packages glassware, 268 cases porcelain, 18 cases porcelain.

From Paikumi:—500 bags cement.

From Moji:—25 cases vegetable wax.

From Singapore:—1130 bags betelnut, 39 bags paper, 804 bundles rattan, 510 bags sago flour, 133 packages gum, 24 bags nutmegs, 271 bags green pea, 50 bags damar batu 75 bundles cassia, 50 packages sugar candy.

From Batavia:—662 chests tea.

From Colombo:—123 half chests tea, 145 bales mattress fibre 100 bags areanut.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 17.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—5 bundles woollen carpet, H. A. Aminoff; 15 balas goat skin, 8 bales sheep skins, E. T. Hides and Skins Tamerin; 2 bundles lamb skins, H. Habibollahoff; 13 bundles jackal skin, 1 bundle fox skin H. A. Aminoff 2 bundles goat skins, M. Laduck; 1 package granite stone, H. A. Ebrahimoff; 1 case tiger skin, 1 case china ware, Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd.; 5 cases cotton prints, Cox and Kings; 2 cases mica splits, M. M. and Co.; 7 bales woollen carpets, S. G. Ahmed and Bros.; 4 bales fox skins, Cox and Kings; 2 bales fox skins, H. A. Ebrahimoff.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 16.

Copper English best Selected	£ 65-5|8
Copper Braziers	£ 75
Yellow Metal	£ 65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 21-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 13-1|8
Tin English Ingots	£232-1|4

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th May 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.853 inches (.030 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.769 inches (.035 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.6 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 61 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 54 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 127 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during year 0.01 inches.

LAST DAY

LAST NIGHT LAST OPPORTUNITY

Gujrat Studio's Well-renowned Production

"MAYA MOHINI"

Story full of fights and attractive scenes

Featuring

Miss DURGA, Miss GULAB, Mr. NIZAM, Mr. GANGARAM, and others.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT—TIME AS USUAL

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

Also PLEASE NOTE For the programme

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW

Krishna's Sensational Production

THE VILE WOMAN

Featuring Daring Screen Favourite—Miss RAMPYARI, Miss GULAB, Darling of the Screen and Mr. NANDRAM.

The Champion Star of Idian Filmdom. EXCITEMENT from START TO FINISH

DARING STUNTS of DARE-DEVIL STARS will attrack you without fail.

NOT A DULL MOMENT

Remember Sat, the 19th i.e. To-morrow

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 17.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 May/June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-9/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 June.

NEW YORK.—

Banks selling T T 274.
Banks buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 127-3/4
Banks buying 60 days 124-1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 140 1|2.

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 182-1|4.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:

New York—London 4.88-1|4 16th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|8 9|16 17th inst.
London—Japan 1|10 15|16 16th inst.
London—Paris 124.00 16th inst.
London—Belgium 34.94 16th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.32 16th inst.
London—Italy 92.60. 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 17th inst., £4-4-11-1|4 16th inst.

Silver London Ready 27-1|2 17th inst., 27 11|16 16th inst.

Silver London Forward 27 5|16 17th inst., 27 7|16 16th inst.

Silver New York Ready 60-1|8 17th inst., 60-1|2 16th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos. 3 15|16 per cent 17th inst., 3 15|16 per cent 16th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 4-1|8 per cent 17th inst., 4-1|8 per cent 16th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1|4 per cent 3 months 5 per cent.

6 months 4 per cent.

12 months 4-1|2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
May|June shipment sellers £9-8-9.
Castorseed Bombay:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-7-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £19-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, May 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-3-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jun|July shipment paid £18-1-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
May|June shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 16.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
June|Aug. delivery sellers 30|9.
Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
Sept.|Dec. delivery sellers 31|7-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
May shipment sellers 52|9
Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
May shipment sellers 52|9.
Wheat South Australian:—
May|June shipment value 54|9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment value 54|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 16.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept per cwt. 14.
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|1-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|0-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|1-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed 1o. spot: Sellers 0|8-7|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 16.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 21-1|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1|2
National Bank	£ 52-1|2
Eastern Bank	£ 7-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 90-3|8
Conversion Loan	£ 77-3|4

NEW MARKET STAKES

FAIRWAY WINS

LONDON, May 16.

Starting prices were: Evens against Fairway, ten to one The Wheedler, twenty to one Lodore.

Newmarket course betting on Derby to-day is the follows: 2500 to 1000 against Fairway, 3500 to 700 Flamingo, 100 to 100 Ranjitsingh 3000 to 240 Royal Minstrel, 1,000 to 60 Surrey Trace 2,000 to 50 Fernkloof, all taken.—Reuter's Special.

THE WEATHER

POONA, May 17.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal and local in Burma and Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for light thundershowers at Neemuch.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair four inches; Victoria Point, Mergui and Tavoy a quarter of an inch, Akyab and Myitkyna a half, Maymyo one; Dibrugarh a half; Sibsagar one; Tezpur and Gauhati a half; Dhubri one; Silchar one and a half; Shillong a half; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar, and Chittagong three-quarters; Narayangang, Jessore and Calcutta a half; Burdwan one and a half; Berhampur one; Mymensingh a half; Ranchi and Neemuch a quarter.

Forecast:—A decrease in Bengal and Assam and an increase in Lower Burma.—A. P.

Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	£103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 62-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 72-1|8
Consols	£ 56-3|4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£100-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 98-5|8

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 16.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	27-1|2
Forward	27-5|16

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 16.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.30-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.98
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.81

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS AND ABSENCE OF BUYERS—PRICES DECLINE 17 POINTS.

New York, May 16.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 4 points but soon declined some 23 points on favourable weather reports and better weekly weather report. At the decline short covering checked the market from a further fall and prices recorded a rally of 15 points from the lowest level touched during the first hour of the session. However the improvement was not maintained and prices again ruled easy and closed at a net decline of 16 to 18 points. Spot prices declined 20 points to 21.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 14 to 17 points. Spot prices were reduced by 18 points to 20.60c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York May 16.

Previous close	20.98
10 a.m.	21.00 plus .02
10-02 a.m.	21.02 plus .04
10-42 a.m.	20.75 —.23
11 a.m.	20.81 —.17
12 noon	20.90 —.08
3 p.m.	20.81—.17

Range 27 points.

ABSENCE OF BUYING.

New York, May 16.

Market was easier on absence of any important buying and also by more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.—Reuter.

OUTLOOK IMPROVING.

New York, May 16.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as under:—

"Crop outlook improving. Favour buying on dips.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.

MR. GANN'S CABLE.

New York, May 16.

"If the market advances after the Government report sell out long and go short. Remain short; breaking 20 points under to-day's lowest will indicate much lower prices."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July	..	20.81—.17
October	..	20.76—.18
December	..	20.64—.17
January	..	20.55—.17
March h	..	20.54—.16
Middling Spo t	..	21.55—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 16.

May	..	20.58—.14
July	..	20.55—.17
Middling Spot	..	20.60—.18

NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	21.04
July	20.81
October	20.74

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	21.15
July	20.90
October	20.85

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

May	20.57
July	20.52
October	20.31

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 16.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 20,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

May	20.50
June	20.50
July	20.60
August	20.59
September	20.59
October	20.96
November	20.90
December	20.90
January	20.87
February	20.87
March	20.87
April	20.87
May	20.87
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	21.15

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days market loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 3-15|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS AND POOR NEWYORK CABLES—PRICES CLOSE 7 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 6 points but reports of favourable weather induced long liquidation and prices ruled quiet. Later on poor New York cables caused further weakness and the market closed at a decline of 7 points for near months and 4 points for distant deliveries. Spot prices improved 4 points to 11.53 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 7 points. Egyptians were steady and closed unchanged.

CROP 12 DAYS LATE.

Liverpool, May 16.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall Vicksburg Dist. and New Orleans Dist.

(2) Our travelling man wires crop summary as under:—Moderately favourable except South-East, heavy rains West Texas broken drought and saved where too dry. Fertilizer sales much above last year leads belief large increase in cotton acreage despite handicaps. Average 12 days late over belt.

(3) Market declined on poor report from New York. Weather map favourable. Weekly Government weather report less favourable than expected owing to too cool weather.

BETTER WEATHER.

Liverpool, May 16.

Messrs. Dreyfus and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"New York cables better weather Map weekly weather report better than expected."

SLIGHTLY FAVOURABLE.

Liverpool, May 16.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather report is slightly more favourable. Crop prospects are improving in the Eastern belt, but germination is poor in the West.

GOOD PROGRESS.

Liverpool, May 16.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10 a.m. "Light to moderate rains New Orleans, Vicksburg districts; Eastern belt generally fair, balance cloudy."

5-35 p.m. "Weekly weather report good progress has been made field work Eastern Belt. Complaints of poor stands and germination West Belt."

SENTIMENT BEARISH.

Liverpool, May 16

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

5 p.m.—"Sentiment somewhat bearish with idea improving weather, may go somewhat lower but prefer buying side particularly on easy markets."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

	Opening	Closing.
May	11.12	10.99—.04
June		10.98—.05
July	11.03	10.96—.05
August		10.92—.05
September		10.90—.05
October	10.94	10.86—.05
November		10.79—.05
December		10.79—.04
January	10.88	10.79—.04
February		10.78—.04
March	10.88	10.79—.04
April		10.78—.04
May		10.79—.04
Middling Spot		11.53 pl.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 16.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

Scinde Fully Good	8.35
Scinde Fine	8.60
Scinde Superfine	8.85
Bengal Good	8.10
Bengal Fully Good	8.35
Bengal Fine	8.60
Oomra Good	8.65
Oomra Fully Good	8.95
Oomra Fine	9.25
Broach Fully Good	9.45
Broach Fine	9.70
Broach Superfine	9.95

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 16.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. .... £4|4|11

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION—BAZAR OPERATORS BUYERS—CLOSED STEADY

Bombay, May 17.

Following a decline of 17 points in New York futures, the local market opened Rs. 3 lower with Broach J.|A. at Rs. 394 and declined to Rs. 392|8 on selling by longs. Around this level there was some covering and prices ruled steady. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points and local prices declined to Rs. 393 but again recovered in response to better Liverpool cables. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	..	388	8	0
Broach J.|A	..	393	12	0
Broach A.|M. 29	..	399	8	0
Oomra May	..	356	0	0
Oomra July	..	358	8	0
Oomra D.|J. 29	..	366	0	0
Bengal May	..	325	0	0
Bengal July	..	328	0	0
Bengal D.|J. 29	..	330	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 17.

The forward market opened for Broach J/A. at Rs. 393/8 and ruled steady on general Bazar buying on better Liverpool advices. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	389
Broach J/A.	394/8
Broach A/M. 29	400/8
Oomra May	356
Oomra July	359
Oomra D/J. 29	367
Bengal May	325
Bengal July	330
Bengal D/J. 29	331/8

DISPARITY OF RATES

Bombay, May 17.

During the last few days there had been large straddle business of selling New crop here and buying distant months at Liverpool. It is once more that these straddles are being placed owing to disparity of rates in the local market.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.

May	232.00—1.40
November	242.00—2.80

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 17.

Bengal 334 D/J. 1929
Bengal 326 May.
Bengal 331 July
Broach 389 A/M
Broach 394 J/A.
Broach 400 A/M. 1929
Oomra 365 D/J. 1929
Oomra 356 May.
Oomra 359 July.

SPOT RATES.

MG. Bengal U.P. No 1	345	338	331	324	316
,, Sind Punjab	343	336	329	322	314
,, Rajputana		345	331	324	316
,, Broach No. 2		411	406	399	392
Saw G D Dharwar		407	402	397	392
MG. Punjab American		420	415	408	400
,, Kadi Viramgaon		402	399	392	385
,, Dholleras		400	397	390	383
,, Kalajin		400	397	390	383
,, Cutch			407	402	395
,, Surat		451	449	444	439
,, Rajpipla		450	445	440	435
,, Navsari		474	469	464	459
,, Oomra Berar No. 3	375	368	361	351	
,, Central Provin. No. 1	403	393	386	376	
,, Central Provin. No. 2	387	380	373	363	
,, Khandesh		356	346	336	326
,, Muthia			336	326	316
,, Southern Western No. 5		390	385	380	375
,, Compta			412	402	392

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 17.

Since 1st September.

In full pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	773	298,621	310,407
Central India	321	286,412	276,879
Barsi Nagar	1,050	295,983	188,649
Hyderarbad-Gaorani	109	111,940	66,716
Berar	2,988	689,916	551,537
Central Provinces	971	295,107	225,347
Total Oomras	6,212	1,977,979	1,619,535
Dholera	4,895	175,005	142,892
N.-W. Provinces		63,292	55,061
Rajputana	176	47,378	47,568
Sind-Punjab	200	135,675	113,270
Broach	4,294	247,420	203,054
Coompta and Dharwar	4,189	83,342	80,564
Westerns-Northerns	279	24,754	36,417

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, May 17.

Gold Ready	21 8 6
1st Settlement	21 6 9
2nd Settlement	21 7 0
Sovereigns Ready	13 8 6
Sovereigns Forward	13 7 9
National Bank	21 11 6

Tone:—Quiet.

SILVER.

Silver Ready	62 11 0
1st Settlement	62 7 9
2nd Settlement	62 4 0

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

London Tone:—Quiet and steady. India and China sold. Market closed with buyers at the quotations China bought.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 17.

Cwts.

Wheat	16,503
Linseed	22,916
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,145
Gingellyseeds	208
Poppyseed	507
Groundnuts	14,189
Castorseed	11,748
Rice	1,235
Myrabollams	1,928
Cottonseed	35,478
Mowrasseed	33
Gram	2,387
Jowar	2,651
Maize	35
Barley	1,215
Bajree	1,005
Coal	812 tons.

Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	251	22,824	14,951
Persian		4,622	3,922
American		62,326	207,350
Egyptian & African	201	50,758	33,580
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	20.700	2,895,455	2,581,618

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 17.

In full pressed bales.

1st September to 10th May Yesterday.

	This year	Last year
Europe	6,569	561,316	262,396
Japan & China	6,400	889,677	1,193,692
Coast Ports		20,402	16,805
Up-country by Rail		57,196	89,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China, and Japan		36,414	34,885
Total	12,969	1,565,005	1,597,181

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 17.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 16-5-28	7998000	12565000
,, Yesterday do	13000	13000
Exports to date do	6520000	10136000
Stock at Ports 11-5-28	1422000	1806000
,, Interior Towns do	649000	743000
,, Liverpool 11-5-28	892000	1404000
Visible Supply 11-5-28	3929000	5358000
Quantity in Sight do	13461000	18138000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.

	Ready Red leafy.	May	July Delivery Contract.
Bengal Superfine	340	..	..
Bengal Fine ..	335	..	..
Bengal F.G.	330	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	..	..
Nagpur Fine	380	..	..
Yeotmal Fine	375	..	..
Arvi Fine	375	..	..
Amraoti Fine	360	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/60	.....	.....
Mulkapur Fine	350	..	..
Khandesh Fine	345	..	..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	390	..	..
Purna FG. GS.	350	.....	.....
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365	..	..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	347|50	..	..
		plus	
Surat	465	80|5	..
		plus	
Navsari	..	103	..
Broach F.G.	400	..	..
		plus	plus
Broach Fine	410	16	18
Westerns M.G.	390|95	..	..
Cambodia	455	..	..
Miraj Sangli	405	..	..
		plus	
Compta Good	410|15	14|5	..
Dhollera	....	—2|3	—5|6
		plus	
Kadi|Viramgam	....	2|3	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 17.

100 Volkart Bros. Khamgaon 341
100 Do. Akola 343
100 Do. Do. 347
100 Do. Shegaon 328
100 Toyomankwa Wun 371
300 Japan T. & Co. Shenabad 345
300 Do. Berar 360/362
100 L. K. Vashanjee Gujrat 390
100 Do. Bodeli 401 ffi
100 Do. Wun 367
100 Forbes & Co. Wadhwan 392
100 Do. Munwath Road 355/8
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Arvi 368
100 Bombay & Co. Palej 400
100 Toyomankwa Jaora 342

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LESS DISPOSITION TO OPERATE

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

Bombay, May 17.

The Share Bazar opened steady for Cotton Mills and fluctuated within a small range, Tata Iron shares also registered small changes. Bombay Burmahs were somewhat quiet. There was increased selling pressure on Tata Hydros. Scinda shares ruled steady and Cements were quiet.

Many uncertain factors are hanging over the market and operators are not inclined to operate freely at this level. As a matter of fact some holders are inclined to liquidate purchases. There is little room for any sustained improvement in the near future and prices are likely to grind unfavourably.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (June 1928.)

Bombay, May 17.

	Paid up.	Closing. rates, Rs
100 Ahmed Advance	.....	380
50 Apollo	.....	6|8
500 Bombay Cotton	.....	312|8
250 Bombay Dyeing	.....	905
250 Bradbury	.....	280
250 Century	.....	411|4
100 Central India	.....	505
500 Central India Pref.	.....	480
100 Colaba Land	.....	126|4
100 Coorla	.....	171|4
100 Crescent	.....	168|12
250 Currim	.....	220
500 David	.....	240
250 Dawn	.....	575
200 Edward Sassoon	.....	101|4
10 E. D. Sassoon	.....	0|13
100 Elphinstone	.....	16|8
250 Fazulbhoy	.....	875
50 Finlay	.....	131|4
1000 F. Petit	.....	500n
100 Globe	.....	30
100 Gokak	.....	120
100 Indian Bleaching	.....	268|12
100 Indore Malwa	.....	363|12
250 Jamshed. Mfg.	.....	45
50 Kastoorchand	.....	18|8
100 Khatau	.....	900
100 Kohinoor	.....	247|8
1000 Luxmi Cotton	.....	6875
100 Madhavrao Sed.	.....	5n
100 Madhowji	.....	88 12
500 Mathuradas	.....	75n
1000 Maneckji Petit	.....	1600n
100 Meyer Sassoon	.....	81|4
1000 Morarji	.....	1600
200 New Great	.....	273|12
100 New City	.....	112|8
250 Pabari	.....	262|8
250 Pearls	.....	571|4
100 Phoenix	.....	388|12
10 Premier	.....	10
1000 Sholapur	.....	6900n
250 Simplex	.....	162|8
50 Swan	.....	130
100 Swadeshi	.....	492|8
500 Tata Mill	.....	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	.....	2785

BANKS.

500 Imperial	.....	1465
125 Imperial	.....	362|8
50 India	.....	91|4
50 Baroda	.....	91|8
25 Central	.....	25|14
£ 5 Eastern	.....	94
£12-1|2 National Bank	.....	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	.....	302|8
100 Amritsar Patti	.....	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry.	.....	100
100 Dhond Baramati	.....	101
100 Guzerat Ry.	.....	91
100 Hoshiarpur	.....	97|8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	.....	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	.....	76|8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	.....	97
100 Sialkote	.....	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	.....	140
100 Upper Sindh	.....	88|8
500 Tapti Valley	.....	708|12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	.....	118
1000 Andhra Valley	.....	746|4
100 Alcock	.....	405
125 B. Burma	.....	831|4
50 B. Burma N. I.	.....	301|4
10 Br. India Insurance	..	8
8 sh. Burma Pet.	.....	4|7
50 B. Tramway	.....	155
50 ,, ,, Pref.	.....	70|8
250 Bombay Steam	.....	274|6
50 Bombay Telephone	.....	50|4
10 Bundi Cement	.....	22|6
250 Indian Cement	.....	334|6
10 Central India Mining	..	18
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	..	3
sh. 2 Do. Defd.	..	1
100 Katni Ordinary	.....	237|8
40 ,, Deferred	.....	850
50 Oriental Life Ass.	.....	2200
25 New India Insur	.....	21|8
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.		15|4
10 ,, ,, Pref.	.....	12|8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills		96
10 Shivrajpur	.....	38|8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	.....	82
30 ,, ,, Deferred	.....	301|4
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	.....	138
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	.....	96
1000 Tata Hydro	.....	1092|8
100 Tata oil	.....	38
1000 Tata Power Ord.	.....	557
1000 Tata Power Pref.	.....	925
15 Scindia Steam	.....	14|2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 16.

Coffee Fair (No. 7 quality) Spot:—16-3|16.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|13.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87|11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7|6
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|10
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111|5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84|8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101|14
Forward rates—4th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8.
1945-55 Rs. 106|8|6
Tone of Market.—Dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 17.

3 months 3-15|16 per cent.
6 months 4-1|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Tight.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 51/, Closing 50/12.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 53/10, Closing 53/2/6.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 5/1/3, Closing 5/0/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 61/9, Closing 60/12.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld).

Muktsar, May 15.

Wheat ready	4	2	0	4	8	0
Wheat Har				4	6	3
Wheat Assuj				4	11	3
Gram ready	3	12	0	3	13	0
Gram Jeth				3	12	0
Gram Sawan				4	0	0
Gram Bhadon				4	1	3
Gram Assuj				4	2	3
Barley Ready	3	2	0	3	3	0
Barley Jeth				3	3	0
Barley Assuj				3	6	6
Rapeseed ready	7	0	0	7	8	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	11	6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 17.

Ready Prices have improved by about 3 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 1/2 anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/12 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
Shipment May Rs. 9/16 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 9/4-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, July/Sep. Rs. 9/3-1/2 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/5-1/2 per cwt. FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

MARKET LESS ACTIVE

New York, May 16.

"Government weather report considered unfavourable, weather more favourable but crop is very backward with condition of crop unsatisfactory. Market is less active, there is no disposition to sell, see no reason for any material decline; would rather buy on every break."

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 16.

Demand Bills ..... 1|32

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnam Road, Gamdevi, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 19.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

All-Parties' Conference meets at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON IDOL WORSHIP.

A public lecture will be held on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 8-30 a.m., in the Samaj Hall when Pandit Dwijendranath Shastri will speak on "Idol Worship."

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a musical entertainment by Sriman Krishna Bhagavathar to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant.

CLERKS' UNION, BOMBAY.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Clerks' Union, Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall, when all members are requested to attend.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD.

The fourth annual meeting of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd. will be held at Matunga on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOUNG BHANDARI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Under the auspices of the above Corps a conversational meeting will be held on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mr. D. K. Moorkar at Umarkhadi when all the members are cordially requested to attend.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 53. The total mortality this day last year was 72.

KARNATAK MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Second Karnatak Muslim Educational Conference which was to be held at Bijapur in this month has been postponed till November next for some unavoidable circumstances such as, excessive heat here and the holding of the Dharwar District Muslim Educational Conference at Hubli in this very month.

The exact date on which the Conference will be held here will be published later on.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KHADI EXHIBITION AT BORIVLI.

Under the auspices of the Borivli Congress Committee the Takli Mandal of Bombay Rastriya Shala will hold a Khadi Exhibition on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th instant, respectively in the Gujarati Shala Building when all the public of Borivli are cordially invited. They are also invited at the time of the opening ceremony thereof which is to take place to-morrow (Saturday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.).

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following are further donations received by the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee:—

From N. M. Wadia Charities for March 1928, Rs. 100; From Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas for giving a feast to the Beggars, Rs. 115-8-6; From Mr. Ramdas Lakhmidas for giving a feast to the Beggars, Rs. 110-4-0; From Mr. K. B. Mehta, Rs. 25; From the Government of Bombay, Rs. 2,500; From Mr. Oosman Sobani, Rs. 5-4-.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, there will be a public meeting of the people of the Indian States at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Sjt. B. S. Pathik, Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Amritlal Seth, M. L. C., Sjt. Popatlal Chudgar and others will speak on "The Problems of Indian States. Pundit Motilal Nehru will preside.

BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

The following donation have been received towards the Hospital maintenance from 1st January to 10th May, 1928:—

Shet Merwanji Mancherji Cama, Rs. 5,000; Shet Habib Ismail (as monthly donation of Rs. 300), Rs. 900 Shet Shantidas Askaran, Rs. 500; Mr. and Mrs. Framroz M. Mehta, Rs. 202; The Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust (monthly Rs. 100), Rs. 200; Mr. P. S. Shastri, Rs. 100; Messrs. Mohanlal Deochand & Co., Rs. 51; Mrs. Peterson, Rs. 50; Mr. M. V. Vartak, Rs. 40; Mr. S. A. Krishnan, Rs. 30; Mr. S. K. Rele, Rs. 30; Messrs. Kavi and Kulkarni, Rs. 25; Mr. S. K. Rama Iyer, Rs. 20; Messrs. Emani Shrimpton and Fletcher, England (£1), Rs. 13-6. Total Rs. 7,161-6.

Donations may be sent to the Bank of India, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital Account.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, there will be scores of many happy returns of the day, though your business generally will show unhappy returns, excepting some rare windfalls from the windmills of some relatives, which will last for a short time only. The dual wish of "long life and prosperity" will thus, be partially fulfilled in your case—shorn of the more important of the two. But failures in business will spur you on to redoubled efforts, as you believe in patience, perseverance and forbearance. But your 'better half' will not believe in the virtues of these outstanding characteristics, as, like millions of members of her sex, she believes only in big sales and quick returns. If you dilate to her on the beauties of patience and forbearance she will retort to you in a manner similar to that of the Bibi of a man who had a snout as big and reddish as a 6-inch sweet potato. "I know it, I know it," she retorted, "for had you not these qualities you could not have carried such a big devil's nose for so many years!" If goaded by the tantrums of the tyrant at home you try to "buck up" you will get as much success as a kitten trying to chase its tail. Therefore, be content with what little the Great Giver gives you. The men whose wives prove as angels on earth are few and far between. In the majority of cases (and your case is one of them) woman is neither an angel nor an appendage. She proves more often than not a sort of appendicitis to him, a useless excrescence to remove which the patient, that is the unfortunate man may even lose his life.

NEW DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

MR. P. B. ADVANI APPOINTED

In pursuance of the recommendation of the majority of the Industries Committee, the Government of Bombay have appointed a Director of Industries. Mr. P. B. Advani, M.Sc., has been selected for the post on a pay of Rs. 2,000 in the scale of Rs. 1,800-40-2,000 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 125 per mensem. He will take charge of the appointment from 1st August next.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 17.
Previous Closing Rate	20.81
To-day's Opening Rate	21.85
difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	21.17
Difference	plus .36

LIVERPOOL

	May 17.
Previous Closing Rate	10.96
To-day's Opening Rate	10.94
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	11.07
Difference	plus .11

Broach Expectation 400 0 0

MR. HORNIMAN AND THE WILLINGDON AGITATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After deciding not to publish any more letters re "Herald", I am not surprised to read Mr. C. M. Desai's certificate to Mr. Horniman in to-day's issue of that paper. The pot must be kept boiling.

Will Mr. Desai say that if the services of Mr. Horniman were as great as he believes them to be, why was it that, to commemorate that event, Jinnah, and not Horniman Memorial Fund, was started? I will not refer to the Fund further, as it may revive memories not favourable to Mr. Desai's hero, but will confine myself to the Willingdon Address agitation, and in that connection if the Director of the "Herald", Mr. V. A. Desai, can open his lips he can throw a flood of light as to who was who during that agitation. Enough for me to say that if the whole truth, truth, and nothing but truth comes to be known, it will not show Mr. Desai's hero in the same light as he desires to put him before "Herald's" readers.

I purposely avoid, 'just at present', to say more. Let the dead past bury its dead, but if Mr. Horniman desires to unbury the past, he will be responsible for raising the ghost or allowing it to be raised.

It is very much desirable in the interest of Mr. Horniman and "Horniman's Paper", that his friends, admirers and well-wishers control themselves better and confine themselves to finding finance—that is what their first, the last, and only, duty is. Puffs like Mr. C. M. Desai's letter do not serve that worthy object.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, May 17.

A LONG STANDING DEFAMATION.

PARTIES APPEAR AGAIN IN COURT

Further hearing of the case in which Mr. J. P. Wadia, the Acting Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, stood charged with defamation at the instance of Mr. F. R. Wadia of Messrs. Wadia, Gandhy and Company, Solicitors, came up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, on Wednesday.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader for the accused, led evidence to show that the present case was settled and that the accused pleaded guilty in the first case on the understanding that this case would not be proceeded with.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, who represented the accused in the first case which was decided by Mr. Khandalawalla some time ago, in the course of his evidence said that in November last at the request of the accused he approached Mr. Saher and the complainant with a view to bring about a settlement in both cases. Eventually it was arranged that the accused should plead guilty in the first case and the second case would be automatically dropped.

MR. GODINHO'S EVIDENCE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saher, Mr. Godinho said that to the best of his recollection it was understood between the parties that the settlement was to compromise both the cases, he did not remember whether there was any talk about the second case before Mr. Khandalawalla. Witness approached Mr. Khandalawalla and asked him in open Court what his recollections were regarding the settlement, and His Worship said something to the effect that it was left to the discretion of the complainant. After the judgment in the first case some correspondence went on with regard to an apology in connection with the second case.

MAGISTRATE'S RULING.

On the above evidence His Worship held that the present case was not settled and asked the complainant to step in the witness box.

Mr. Desai however made an adjournment on the ground that he wished to make an appeal to the High Court in regard to His Worship's ruling. His Worship refused to grant an adjournment on that ground. Mr. Desai then changed his ground and said that he applied for a transfer and the case was adjourned to May 28.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

MORNING PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon.—Close Down.

6-30 p.m.—Talk "London Fashions By Mail." By Evelyn Russell.

TEA DANCE MUSIC.

6-40 p.m.—As recorded for the Gramophone.

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m.—"Our London Letter" By Evelyn Russell.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-35 p.m.—Recitations from the Shah-Namah. By Mahomed Khan Irani. Master Vasant—Vocal Music.

11-0 p.m.—God save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS.

PROPOSAL CARRIED BY A MAJORITY

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

The Municipal Corporation, at its meeting on Thursday afternoon, adopted the report of the Public Health Committee regarding proposals for establishing a public crematorium in the city for the use of the Hindus only. The estimated cost of the crematorium is Rs. 98,690. The fee per body will be approximately Rs. 20.

The administration report of the Schools Committee for the year 1926-27 came in for a considerable criticism at the hands of several corporators. Dr. Vora, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Khersetji, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and others pointed out several glaring defects in the administration of the Schools Committee. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta complained that they were going at a snail's space so far as the compulsory education in the city was concerned. It was time, he said, the corporation made more serious efforts to introduce effective compulsion in primary education.

The report was finally adopted.

COMMISSIONER'S OBSERVATIONS.

There was then a very heated discussion in the Corporation over the question of establishing a public crematorium in the city for the use of Hindus only. The Commissioner, in his letter to the Public Health Committee on this subject, has made important observations as a result of his visit to several crematoria in the West. Among other things, he says:—

"I visited while in Europe the crematoria at Woking (England) and Paris and Marseilles (France) and was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of inspecting the whole process of cremation in its actual working at two of those institutions. I was fully satisfied as a result of this inspection that the processes of cremations as adopted in such institutions are most sanitary and satisfactory and would not be likely to be objected to by any save perhaps the most orthodox section of the Hindu community.

In Europe, relatives of the decee are not allowed to witness any of the actual processes of cremation, but there would be no difficulty in allowing this in Bombay, so far as religious sentiment demands it and the crematorium designed for the Hindu population of Bombay should no doubt provide for a space round each furnace, where the mourners could gather.

MODERN CREMATORIA.

None of the modern crematoria in Europe are designed to utilize wood as fuel, but it would be easy in order to facilitate the observation of Hindu customs whereby the son of the deceased or some other near relative lights the fire to arrange for the gas, which is, I think, the most suitable medium to be ignited either directly by such a person or by means of a faggot lighted by him. By the modern process of cremation, the whole body is consumed completely with the exception of a few pieces of calcined bones and these are automatically collected in the bottom of the furnace whence they are removed in an earthenware tray, in which they could be kept for the performance of the final rites by the mourners.

From a technical point of view, the chief question involved is, which would be the most suitable fuel for use in a crematorium for Hindus in Bombay. On this point I had some correspondence with Messrs. Dodd and Watson who were good enough to make special enquiries for me and whose report is available for perusal by any Councillor interested in the subject. Though electricity has been considered as a possible medium in this connection, there is at present no such plant in practical operation and wood and coal are unsuitable fuels because they tend to generate smoke. The choice, therefore, lies between coke and gas. The crematorium at Woking is operated by coke while those at Paris and Marseilles use gas of different kinds, that at Marseilles being the ordinary town supply gas. This is the medium employed in the furnace constructed by Mr. John F. Askum, suggested as suitable by the Special Engineer and I agree in that recommendation.

FEES.

It will be seen that the cost of erecting a suitable building with four furnaces is estimated at Rs. 98,690. Though the actual process of cremation would not take more than an hour, it would, I think, be safest to allow at least two hours for each operation. Thus facilities for the disposal of 20 to 30 bodies a day would be provided. It is more difficult to estimate the fees that it would be necessary to charge in each case. In Woking and at Golders Green, the cremation fee is 6 guineas, or a little over Rs. 80; these crematoria are, however run by private companies and at a profit. The fee charged in Calcutta is Rs. 20, and though the crematorium there operates at a loss, I think that this figure might be taken as the approximate cost in the event of the crematorium being used daily and frequently. Even this fee would be in excess of the cost of the wood used at present, but it would not be prohibitive, and I consider it probable that if such a fee were fixed no serious difficulty would arise.

Dr. J. V. Vora then moved that the report of the Public Health Committee regarding proposals for establishing a public crematorium in the city for the use of Hindus only be adopted. Dr. Vora emphasized the necessity of providing one more crematorium to the Hindu community in view of the inconvenience which that community was experiencing from day to day in the absence of adequate provision for cremation.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe opposed the proposition. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded. Mr. Mantri seconded the resolution.

Mr. Hirjibehedin opposed the original proposition on the ground that a certain section of the Hindu community was opposed to the innovation, viz., the use of gas for burning dead bodies.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya favoured the idea of a crematorium which, he said, was a great necessity in the city of Bombay.

A SANITARY NECESSITY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, supporting the original proposition, remarked that Bombay was called the premier city of India, and yet they were quarrelling over the creation of a crematorium which was really a sanitary necessity. In his opinion, the Corporation was bound to provide one more crematorium for the use of the Hindu community. Referring to the system of burning the bodies with gas the speaker assured the critics that the Hindu community would adapt themselves to the new system in a very short time. If in the new crematorium a provision was made to burn a hundred bodies free of charge, a large portion of the Hindu community would soon accept the reformed method. If they wanted somebody to start the role of honour, for his part, he would gladly undertake to pay for the cremation of the first 200 bodies.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai supported the original proposal.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas also spoke in support of the proposition.

MR. NARIMAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the proposition arguing in an ingenious manner that the Corporation should not take upon themselves the initiative of introducing a new reform in the Hindu community which, he said, had not approached the Corporation for the introduction of that reform.

LEGALLY COMPETENT.

The Municipal Commissioner made an effective speech in support of the proposition. He asserted that the Corporation was legally competent to build a new crematorium if there was a need for it. Adverting to the opposition from orthodoxy, he pointed out that the method of the disposal of dead bodies among the Hindu community had in the past year altered in material particulars. The Commissioner further opined that the Corporation should start the experiment of a new styled crematorium and thus set a good example.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said he could not properly follow the line of argument adopted by Mr. Nariman. Mr. Chandavarkar asserted that it was the obligatory duty of the Corporation to provide more places for burning bodies when existing places were not sufficient, as it was found to be the case in Bombay.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe's amendment for recording the report of the Public Health Committee was turned down in the division, 20 members voted for it and 21 against. The original proposition, namely, the adoption of that report was carried by a thumping majority amidst loud acclamation.

PERSIA'S TARIFF AUTONOMY RECOGNISED.

ANGLO-PERSIAN RELATIONS UNDER NEW TREATY.

The following telegram has been received from Persia by the Consul-General of Persia in Bombay:

On the 10th of May 1928 the tariff treaty between England and Persia was signed, whereby all previously existing treaties between the two powers are terminated. In accordance therewith the tariff autonomy of Persia has been formally recognised. It lays down that from the date of the signing of the treaty, the minimum independent customs tariff as sanctioned by the Persian National Assembly shall apply to all English commodities and similarly all Persian commodities shall be subject to the minimum duty levied by England. The said treaty shall be in force for a period of 8 years.

TEMPORARY AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

A temporary agreement has also been concluded with France for one year in accordance with international laws for reciprocal treatment and providing that definite treaties and agreements should be concluded within one year's time. With regard to tariff, each party has given the right to other to avail itself of the right of a third of the minimum of its independent Customs' tariff.

As a matter of course from 10th May all foreign nationalities without exception, will be governed by the Persian Law administered by Persian law courts.

BURDWAN'S NEW ROLE

CONSERVATIVE M. P.?

TO BE TRAINED AS POLITICIAN!

LONDON, May 17.

Reuter learns that there is a possibility of the Maharaja of Burdwan standing for British Parliament at a future date. He will shortly take a political course at Philip Stott College, near Northampton. Interviewed by Reuter, he said that while there was no immediate prospect of his putting up for any constituency he would be willing, having once learned more about the work of Parliamentary candidates, to stand for election if the Conservative Party invited him. While at Philip Stott College, the Maharaja of Burdwan will live the life of an ordinary student. The course includes current politics, public speaking, canvassing, industrial politics, political organisation, economics and record of modern Conservatism.—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST TURF CLUB CASHIER.

TRANSFERRED TO SIXTH COURT.

Michael Patrick Carey, the cashier of the Western India Turf Club, who stands charged in the Court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 58,237 belonging to the Turf Club presented an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday praying for transfer of the case to the Sixth Court.

Mr. D'Cruz, who appeared for Mr. Carey, stated that his client feared that he would not receive a fair trial at the hands of the trying Magistrate as the latter was himself a steward of the Turf Club and therefore a party to the present case against his client. Further, counsel stated that Mr. Khairaz had expressed himself in favour of the transfer.

The case was accordingly transferred to the Sixth Court.

FIRE IN MATUNGA

YOUTH HEROICALLY RESCUES A WOMAN

Six huts were reduced to ashes, and a woman burnt seriously in a big conflagration that occurred at Matunga village on Thursday. The fire originated from a cluster of huts on the Bombay Improvement Trust plot and the flames spread with alarming rapidity. Had the brigades arrived a little late, the fire would have had serious consequences as there were about 40 huts in the vicinity. As there was no telephone nearby, the fire brigades could not be communicated with and in the delay caused thereby six huts were completely burnt.

Rukmabai Rangoo, a woman who was sleeping in one of the huts, woke up when the hut was enveloped in flames. Her piteous cries inspired a unknown young man to go to her rescue at the risk of his own life. After heroic efforts she was brought out but she had sustained serious injuries. The unknown man disappeared having only received a few scratches. The woman was removed to K. E. M. Hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition.

Fire Brigades from Byculla under the charge of Mr. Fox and from Dadar under the charge of Mr. Honey extinguished the fire.

BENGAL MINISTER CITED AS WITNESS IN DAVIES CASE

CHITTAGONG, May 16.

In reply to an enquiry by the Court whether he would like to cite any witnesses, the prisoner said he would and named the Hon. Nawab Mushraff Hussein, Minister, Bengal Government, with whom he claimed relationship yesterday, as one witness.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1928.

AN APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

The announcement that His Excellency the Viceroy has thought it advisable to summon to a Round Table Conference the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and the representatives of the Jains in regard to the Palitana dispute has caused universal satisfaction. The attention of several leading Jains was drawn to the information exclusively published in our yesterday's issue. On being approached for more particulars they refrained from giving any information as the Conference is understood to be a confidential and private one. We, however, understand that the representatives of the firm of Anandji Kalianji have already left Ahmedabad for Simla and Mr. Keekabhoy Premchand, M. L. A., of Messrs. Premchand and Sons is leaving to-night for Simla. The "Times of India" and the "Evening News", in their zeal to run down the local Liberals, have thrown to the winds all considerations of public decency and have made a scandalous attack on Sir Chimanlal Setalwad. The "Evening News" says that instead of attending the sittings of the All-Parties' Conference in Bombay, he "has conveniently disappeared from the city after laying down the pontifical doctrine that Liberals may attend the Conference, so long as they make the position of the party clear." In the heyday of the Non-Co-operation movement Sir Chimanlal Setalwad was in the eyes of the "Times of India" a most reasonable, sane and sound leader, but since the unfortunate advent of the Simon Seven he has fallen from the high pedestal, to which he was raised by it and the "Evening News", simply because he has refused to sell his country for a mess of pottage by co-operating with a Royal Commission which has been condemned by all political parties in India. It is sheer effrontery to say that Sir Chimanlal has "conveniently disappeared." It is an atrocious libel of a respected leader of the Liberals. Sir Chimanlal is the last man to "disappear conveniently." He has proceeded to Simla as Counsel for the Jain community, whose representatives have been summoned thither by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Palitana dispute involves an issue of national importance. Apart from the fact that as Counsel engaged by his clients, Sir Chimalal could not refuse to attend an important Conference called by the head of the Government of India, he has better served the interests of the country by keeping his professional engagement than breaking it in order to be able to attend the All-Parties' Conference. Will the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" make amends for the unjust aspersions cast against Sir Chimanlal?

As Counsel for the Jains, Sir Chimanlal has studied the question in all its aspects and drafted several petitions to the Palitana State and to the Agent to the Governor-General. We have no doubt his experience of public life as well as his deep legal lore and his forensic ability will prove of great assistance to His Excellency the Viceroy in realising the depth of feelings roused by the most unfair decision of Mr. Watson as Agent to the Governor-General, and by the arbitrary and despotic manner in which His Highness the Thakore Saheb has throughout acted in this matter. The Thakore Saheb has sorely wounded the religious susceptibilities of a community, which has for years suffered in patience indignities at the hands not only of the present ruler, but also of his predecessor.

Amongst those who have been invited by the Viceroy to attend the Conference are the representatives of the Anandji Kalianji's firm. They are all well-known businessmen and, at great personal inconvenience, they have obeyed the summons of the Viceroy and undertaken a journey to Simla in the present dog days of May because they sincerely desire that this religious dispute should be settled in a just and amicable way. Mr. Keekabhoy Premchand will be one of the representatives of the Jains. He is neither a religious fanatic nor a "notorious agitator". He is a businessman first and last and enjoys the confidence of the Government. His counsel will, we have no doubt, have great weight with His Excellency the Viceroy, who himself being a good Christian, will be able to appreciate the fairness and justice of the case submitted by the Jain community. It is a truism that the official view is not always the correct view. Leaders of Jain community like Mr. Keekabhoy will be able to convince the Viceroy that the differences between the Jains and the Thakore Saheb are not based on a false notion of prestige but involve a real religious grievance. The majority of the Jains, proceeding on pilgrimage to the most sacred Hills of Palitana, being residents of British India are British citizens and the King's representative in India is bound to see that the religious feelings of an important community are not so callously outraged on the altar of the imaginary rights of an autocratic ruler as they were by the Watson award. It is the duty of the Viceroy to soothe the feelings of the Jains. The Jains do not ask for a favour from the Palitana State nor do they grudge paying what is legitimately due to the State for the peace and good order which it claims to preserve in Shatrunja Hills. They stand on their historical rights. If there is any doubt about this Sir Chimanlal is the man who will be able to convince any fair minded Judge. The Jains owe a deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency for convening a Conference with a view to bring about a settlement honourable to both the parties. They fully rely on His Excellency's sense of justice and fair-mindedness. They are prepared to accept any compromise so long as it does not involve a surrender of their rights. If the Thakore Saheb of Palitana is prevailed upon by His Excellency the Viceroy to adopt a similar attitude of 'give and take' His Excellency's efforts for an amicable settlement will be crowned with success. Such a happy consummation, we hope, His Excellency will strive to bring about with all the earnestness of purpose and persuasive eloquence that characterise him. If it is brought about, as we are confident it will be, Lord Irwin's name will long be remembered with gratitude by a community which is prepared to make the highest sacrifices for maintaining its religious rights.

MR. DUTT'S OFFENCE.

Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Howrah, has seriously offended against Imperialist good taste. The "Statesman" and the "Englishman", the two organs of Anglo-Indian opinion in Bengal, are beside themselves with rage because of this Indian official's woeful disregard of the needs of "law and order". His offence lies in courageously bringing to light in his findings in the Bamungachee shooting inquiry the methods pursued by the officials in charge of the police and the troops sent to disperse the crowd of strikers. His severe indictment of the conduct of Captain Christie is evidently a hard pill for Anglo-India to swallow. Commenting on the "reflections" of Mr. Dutt on the officers concerned in quelling the disorder, the "Statesman" remarks "whether he has put great heart into the forces of law and order is open to question but now that he has got through the reflective stages and discovered exactly what should not be done in an emergency the public looks to him to play his part in restoring and maintaining order in Howrah". The "Englishman" does not waste its time in growing sarcastic. Crudely and bluntly it asks that if the Howrah Magistrate's remarks are proved to be unjustified, Government will have "seriously to consider the question of Mr. Dutt's reliability and competence". The language of the belated communique of the Government of Bengal in regard to the steps they intend to take in this inquiry shows that it will be Mr. Dutt who will be practically on trial, and not the officers concerned. They are to be "afforded opportunities of examining the evidence recorded during the inquiry and they will be asked to submit their explanations." How joyful Anglo-India would have felt if some person of the mentality of an Athavale had been in the place of Mr. Dutt to conduct the original inquiry!

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

The dissatisfaction which prevails amongst the employees of the G. I. P. Railway in regard to conditions of work and wages has a good chance of being removed if the authorities of the Railway continue to adopt in their relations with the men the very sensible attitude of the Agent on Wednesday in regard to a matter which has long been a great grievance with the men. The Agent informed the deputation to him led by Mr. Ginwala on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union that he was prepared to accord recognition under certain conditions to the Union. This is distinctly a change for the better in the relations between employees and employed and the Agent's assurance that the Chief Mechanical Engineer or a special officer deputed by the latter would be entrusted with the duty of examining the men's grievances should encourage the Union in formulating a strong and well reasoned-out case for improvement in working conditions. We do not see why the Agent considered that the deputation's proposal for a joint board consisting of four railway officials and four representatives elected by the men would prove subversive of discipline. The mere existence and consultative activity of such a board will by no means interfere with the discipline of the workshops nor will the board be able to diminish by ever so little the responsibility of the Chief Mechanical Engineer for keeping discipline. However, it is a step further on the road to genuine reconciliation when the men's Union is recognised by the Agent and we hope they will utilise wisely the opportunity of organised representation which they have won after a hard fight.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

WHY INDIA IS THE HOME OF SPIRITUALITY

(BY ANIL BARAN RAY).

When modern Europeans denounce religion as being an enemy of human progress they have before their mind the Christian Church which has tyrannised over Europe for centuries; even "to this day the Catholic Church stands as the most savage enemy of scientific progress, of the development of the human mind and of the creation of society based upon real equality and brotherhood." But in this matter we must realise the difference there is between the East and the West, between the ancient and the modern; and this has been admitted even by Miss Agnes Smedley, that worthy champion of India's liberty who from her distant home in Berlin is inspiring our young leaders and journalists to raise the standard of rebellion against religion. Thus reviewing a book on the History of the conflict between Religion and Science, she remarks:—"Here we see again that there was a time—before Christianity—when Egyptians, Chinese, Hindus and Greeks, made deep and important scientific researches in the nature of the universe. Coperincas, in 1507, based his epochal discoveries upon the work done by those ancient scientists. Then came the stifling power of the Christian Church..... The greatest of scientists were imprisoned for life, their works declared heretical, or they themselves were burned alive at the stakes because their discoveries were in conflict with so-called revealed religion which held that man was created in six days by a God, and that the earth and man were under the special care of God."

HINDU TOLERANCE.

These oppressions could never happen in the religious and spiritual atmosphere of India. The Hindus never discouraged philosophy or science; on the other hand every Indian religion was based on a system of philosophy and was applied to life through well-reason treatises known as the Shastras which were really the science and art of life and not mere socio-religious injunctions. The Hindus tolerated even the denial of God. Thus the famous Sankhya system of philosophy which has had such a great influence in moulding the spiritual life of the Indians did not accept the existence of God as according to it there were no rational proofs of His existence. Then, there is no conception of a God in Buddhism. We need not deny that there might have been some conflict between different sects and creeds in India but Hinduism was fundamentally tolerant and whatever persecution there was in the name of religion turns into insignificance when it is comparde with the religious persecutions in the West.

The Hindus believed in the revealed Truth, not because it was written in the books, or stored up in the Vedas, but because every one who would purify himself by Sadhana and acquire spiritual insight would find the Truth himself in his own heart. "The real source of knowledge is the Lord in the heart; 'I am seated in the heart of every man and from me is knowledge,' says the Gita; the scripture is only a verbal form of that inner Veda, of that self-luminous Reality, it is 'Shabda Brahma': the mantra, says the Veda, has risen from the heart, from the secret place where is the seat of the Truth; 'Sadanad r'itasya guhayam.' That origin is its sanction; but still the infinite Truth is greater than its word. Nor shall you say of any scripture that it alone is all-sufficient and no other truth can be admitted." It is this attitude of the Hindus which has made them fundamentally tolerant and which has saved religion in India from the evils which arose from narrowness and bigotry in other lands.

SPIRIT—THE GUIDE.

Finding spiritual vision to be the highest source of Truth and mental reason to be quite incompetent to grasp the highest realities, the Hindus took the spirit and not the reason as their ultimate guide in life. That does not mean that they neglected reason or that their religion was irrational. The intellectual accounts given by the Hindus about God, man and the world are no less satisfactory to the reason than any other philosophical account in the world, only the Hindus did not depend merely on the insufficient intellect and 'buddhi' but sought higher and more convincing sanction in the soul, in the spirit. Then again, the Hindus did not rest satisfied only with a theory, a philosophy. "No Indian religion is complete without its outward form of pre-

(Continued on page 11).

EDUCATION POLICY OF PERSIA.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

(BY G. K. N.)

"Generally speaking I have little sympathy", says Major Forbes-Leith in his latest book on "Fighting Traditions in Central Persia", "with missionary societies." Not that he does not recognise the great motives that prompt the workers in the various fields of activities, but he feels that in preaching the Christian religion to Islamic people the missionaries are starting at the wrong end of the business.

Whether the missionaries are right or wrong from another point of view, there is no doubt that they have been an infinite source of light in non-Christian countries. This we of the East must acknowledge with due gratitude. To find the like of these devoted men and women we have to get back to the palmy period of Buddhism. Then Chinese pilgrims crossed the Himalayas and visited the shrine of the Tathagata and carried the latter's gospel into and beyond the far off heart of Asia.

The anxiety evinced both by Turkey and Persia recently on the score of conversion of their nationals to Christianity is natural. Turkey has severed its connection as a State with Islam. But it has not, therefore, developed any desire to exchange Christianity for Islam among her subjects. As a matter of fact the exaggerated Armenian atrocities under Imperialist Turkey were often due to the unpatriotic sentiments of these Christians who owned tacit allegiance and looked for protection not to the Sultan over them but to Christian Russia, for England. There was some months ago trouble at a Broussa Missionary School where four Mussalman girl pupils were converted to Christianity. And we have probably not heard the last of the unpleasant affair.

ACTIVITIES OF MISSIONARIES.

In Persia the activities of the missionaries are sought to be curtailed on similar and apparently reasonable grounds. For, Persia has, besides the majority of Mussalmans, minority groups of Jews, Armenian Christians, Assyrian Christians and, of course, Zoroastrians. There are said to be still there Yezidis or the Devil-worshippers, so noticeable in Iraq. Various attempts have recently been made to amend the curriculum of Christian schools in Persia. The Persian Government demanded that the national language of Persia should be taught in American schools where the students' mother-tongue is Armenian. Thereupon the trustees of the Armenian girls' schools requisitioned for a Mussalman lady teacher for the institution. But the Ministry could not supply this want, there being not enough qualified Mussalman lady teachers for their own Government schools. This deficiency was felt even in some of the Zoroastrian schools in Yezd and Kerman where we were pleased to see Armenian lady teachers functioning efficiently. We understand that the alteration in the education policy of the Central Government was dictated by a desire obliquely to counteract the Soviet principles which are opposed to all religion. The protest which was lodged with H. I. M. the Shah caused the downfall of Tadayaun, the Minister of Education, and his resignation was approved by the Majles. Tadayaun is said to be a survival of the old orthodox Mulla class and is credited with prohibiting the use of the foreign steel nibs' compelling in the educational institutions the employment, instead, of the indigenous reed. We should not quarrel with an attempt to prefer Watani articles, or Swadeshi as we should call them in India, to foreign imports. Only the change shall be based on unalloyed economic grounds. It should not be a manifestation of the hatred of the foreigner.

In connection with the educational policy of the Persian Government, it is highly instructive to notice the All-Persia Church Conference which met in Ispahan to discuss the situation last year. We owe the information to Dr. Zwemer's publication. There were men and women converts from such distant cities as Tabriz and Meshed, Teheran and Shiraz. They discussed the evangilisation of the country through educational channels.

A CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

There is considerable demand for education in Persia. The young Persian is athirst for knowledge. The Memorial College of Tabriz began fifty years ago with thirty pupils. It has now 400 stu

(Continued on Page 17)

Notes of the Day.

Japanese Bluster.

How closely Imperial Japan follows Imperialist Britain in the game of bluff and bluster is indicated in the instructions the Japanese War Office has given to General Fukada, the officer commanding the Japanese troops at Tsinanfu. He is asked to obtain an apology from Chang Kai-shek for outrages upon Japanese troops and civilians, and he must see to it that anti-Japanese propaganda is prohibited in a radius of twenty miles in the towns in Shantung where Japan recently showed her mailed fist. If the Southern Commanders make a demand of a similar nature to the Japanese armies, they will be laughed out by the foreigners in China, but the fact that Feng is marching without meeting much resistance upon Peking is likely to make the foreign legations in Chang-Tso-Lin's stronghold think better about respecting the wishes of the Republican leaders from the South.

Futile Attempts.

The "Times of India" is making strenuous efforts to damn the activity and belittle the importance of the All-Parties Conference which meets in Bombay on Saturday. The journal is anxious only to find out who is not attending it and its joy must have been great when it could ascertain that Mr. Dalvi did not think it was worth while for the Liberals to attend the Conference. It was, however, a short-lived joy. It treated its readers to a long rigmarole about want of political unanimity amongst various Indian leaders in a two column "prognosis" from which any unbiassed critic can diagnose the political myopia from which our contemporary suffers. As regards the inability of certain Liberal leaders to attend the Conference, the spirited rejoinder we publish elsewhere from Sir Pheroze Sethna to the "campaign of misrepresentation" speaks for itself. He voices the feelings of every true lover of India when he says that he hopes the Bombay Conference "will consolidate the achievements of Delhi and take the country nearer the goal of national unity by its labours." This will be an achievement very unpalatable to "friends of India" opposite Bori Bunder. But nobody will be taken in by their futile denunciations, innuendoes and misrepresentations.

Burdwan To The Rescue.

A crushing rejoinder to those Little Englanders and anti-Imperialists who talk of the inequity of Empires and the impossibility of one race ruling over another justly and fairly is provided by that great Indian pillar of the British Empire, the Maharajah of Burdwan. He believes in the British Empire's great mission. His large-hearted patriotism makes him yearn for doing something solid and practical in the cause—not of his countrymen but of his fellow-Imperialists. His countrymen are being well looked after by the British trustees in whose hands a wise Providence, variety Anglo-Saxon, has placed them. They are all right. What the Maharajah is concerned about is how to equip himself properly for a seat in Parliament in order to serve the Empire through Parliament. So he proposes to take a short political course at the Philip Stott College and, modest man that he is, he has intimated that he is ready to stand for election if the Conservatives invite him. They will. Like deep calling unto Deep. landlordism calls to landlordism, whatever the difference in colour and creed.

Official Association.

It is said that the Viceroy will open the next session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in Calcutta in December and that some members of the Government of India will also attend the Congress. While it is true that in these days of popular awakening non-official conferences lose neither in prestige nor influence for want of official recognition or association, both officials and businessmen may benefit each other by co-operation, so long as the co-operation is in the interests of India. For this reason we welcome the announcement that high officials will attend the next Industrial and Commercial Congress. Care should be taken, however, that the attendance of officials does not put any restriction on the Congress in its criticism of Government policy.

PREPARE FOR UNITED ACTION.

Great importance is attached to the forthcoming All-Parties' Conference which opens its sessions at the Congress House, Bombay, on Saturday. In fact, the whole country is looking forward with considerable eagerness and no small amount of anxiety to the important decisions which will be taken by the Conference in this Bombay session. The leaders representing various shades of political thought in the country are coming down to Bombay and all signs indicate that this Conference will be completely representative in its composition. The Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the South Indian Liberal Federation of Madras, the Landholders' Association, the Sikh League, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Indian States Peoples' Conference, the National Home Rule League, the Bombay Swaraj Sabha, the Trade Union Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Republican League, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the representative Associations of Parsis and non-Brahmins—are all going to be represented at this Conference. It is extremely regrettable that some of the prominent leaders whose efforts contributed a lot to the success of the Conference held at Delhi in February last are not in a position to attend the Conference this time for reasons beyond their control.

PROMINENT ABSENTEES.

The absence of Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar and Mr. Jinnah who are at present in Europe will, no doubt, be very keenly felt. Nor is the absence of prominent Liberals like Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chintamani and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who have announced their intention of not attending the Conference for reasons of health or pressing previous engagements, less deplorable. However much one would wish that these trusted leaders of the people should have been present at the Conference their absence which in all cases, is unavoidable (Sir Chimanlal having proceeded to Simla to attend the Conference convened by the Viceroy in regard to the Palitana dispute), should give no cause to despair of success as these leaders have left their distinctive mark on the decisions which the Conference took at Delhi in February last and which will form the basis of discussion at to-morrow's meeting of the Conference.

MAHATMAJI'S INFLUENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi's appearance on the scene, especially at this juncture, is hailed with enthusiasm in all political circles. His presence at the Conference will go a long way in shaping and regulating its deliberations. His dynamic personality, his persuasive powers, his never-failing wisdom and the tremendous influence he commands over all political parties, will act as a great restraining force upon the divergent sections of political opinion. It is believed by one and all that the advice of Mahatma Gandhi will always be a deciding factor.

BROAD ISSUES.

The Conference shall have to tackle several problems of first-class importance upon which the political opinion in the country is sharply divided. This being the adjourned session of the Conference, discussion will naturally proceed from where it has been left in February last. There are certain broad issues which the Conference has already decided upon and behind which it cannot go.

BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

So far as the boycott of the Simon Commission is concerned, there is no reason to suppose that the Conference will waste its time on this issue. Boycott is now a "fait accompli" and none dare dispute that fact. The intelligent political opinion in the country, that counts in affairs political, has declared in emphatic terms that the Stat... shall be severely bo... There is not even ... that the question of ... re-opened in this C... desire of the "Ti... standing. The ... Responsivist lea... and Kelkar by ... which are evi... tion by the m... prevailing in ... tion of boyc... as the ravi...

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AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

TO BE OUT IN JUNE

BANGALORE, May 17.

It is reliably understood that the Report of the Royal Agricultural Commission will be published in the middle of June.—A. P.

TASK BEFORE ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

POSITION OF PARTIES ANALYSED

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISREPRESENTATIONS

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S CRUSHING RETORT

garding the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency and its creation into a separate province for purposes of administrative convenience. It cannot be denied that opinion is sharply divided on this point. A great majority of Hindus in Sind is strongly opposed to the separation of that province from the Presidency and it is these people wh... have influenced the views of the Hindu Mahasabha in this respect. The Mahasabha, at its last session, has passed a resolution disapproving of the proposal for the separation of Sind.

THE CONGRESS POSITION.

So far as the Congress is concerned it stands committed to the proposal of separation. The A I C. C. Meeting held at Bombay last year, has, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution approving in essense the famous Delhi proposals of Muslim leaders, of which the separation of Sind formed vital part. It will be remembered that there was a huge controversy in the meeting of the A. I. C. C. over this question. The resolution embodying the Muslim proposals, which was moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru was considerably amended as a result of that controversy.

RESPONSIVIST ATTITUDE.

The Responsivist leaders, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Moonje, who are also leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha were strongly opposed to the idea that Sind should be bartered for the unity between Hindus and Muslims. They did not want that Sind should be "sacrificed" in order to get the Muslims to agree to the principle of a joint electorate. Mr. Jayakar, thereupon, moved an amendment stating that a time had come for the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis and a beginning he made by creating Andhra, Karnatak and Sind as separate provinces. This amendment took away the wind from the sails of opposition and it was willingly accepted by Pt. Motilal Nehru in his resolution. The amended resolution was supported by all the Responsivist leaders present at the A. I. C. C. meeting,—Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Moonje and others. If has since got the approval of Pandit Malaviya also.

HINDU LEADERS' SUPPORT.

It will, therefore, be seen that all the prominent leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha have expressed themselves unequivocally in favour of the creation of Sind as a separate province on the linguistic basis. In this connection, the All-Parties' Conference held at Delhi in February last has passed the following resolution:—

THE RESOLUTION.

This Conference is of opinion that simultaneously with the inauguration of the new Constitution, redistribution of provinces such as Andhra, Utkal, Sind, Karnatak, Central Provinces (Hindi) and any other area demanding separation on a linguistic basis may be undertaken provided (a) that the separate province shall be financially self-supporting, (b) that on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of the area concerned with its financial aspects, the majority of the inhabitants favour the scheme and express their readiness to bear the financial responsibility of the new arrangements, (c) that the North-Western Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmere Merwara, Coorg and Scheduled Districts and any province which may be separated from any existing province, shall ...ed on the same footing in res... form of government and its ... judicial administration ...vince.

...elkar and Chablani ...sed to the question ...nces being mix... joint electo... ...ity of ... to be ... con...

tinctly expressed opinion of Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Moonje and Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar will positively weigh with the Mahasabhaites. There should, therefore, be no misgivings in anybody's mind on this score.

REFORMS FOR THE FRONTIER.

The question regarding the introduction of reforms in N. W. F. Province has now ceased to be a contentions one as nearly all the leaders belonging to various parties are agreed on it. The All-Parties' Conference at Delhi has passed the following resolution in this connection:—

"This Conference resolves that so long as the system of government in the North-Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan is not placed on the same footing as in other provinces, and Sind is not separated from the Bombay Presidency in spite of the readiness of the majority of the people to bear the financial responsibilities involved in the separation, the system of separate electorate shall remain in force."

The above resolution is a sufficient indication of what the Conference as a whole thinks about placing the system of Government in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The principle of joint electorates has been regarded by the Conference as the sheet anchor of the new constitution for India. Very likely the Conference at Bombay will appoint this Committee. An agreement has been arrived at among the members of the Conference at Delhi that representation in all Legislatures shall be by joint electorates subjects for the present to reservation of seats on the population basis in the Central Legislature and in any province in which such reservation is asked for. It is understood that the representatives of the Maha Sabha are not agreeable to the proposal of reservation of seats for Majorities in any province. This is, however, a small difference of opinion and it can be easily composed.

THE SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

Another great question which this Conference will be faced with, is the framing of a constitution for India. The task of framing an agreed constitution has been rendered less burdensome by the fact that the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi has come to a common understanding regarding the goal of the Indian people, on which the constitution is going to evolve. The Conference resolved at Delhi to appoint a Committee providing for the establishment of full "Responsible Government for India." There is no quarrel among the leaders on this point. It was Dr. Sapru who suggested at the Delhi Conference that the goal should be reached through transitory stages which certainly include the Dominion Status. Even Liberals will not be satisfied with ... Dominion Status if it is to be the final end of India's political destiny. They want it as a minimum measure to begin with. This matter was discussed "ad nauseam" at the Delhi Conference and there is no livelihood of any controversy being re-opened on it in this Conference. Responsible and Representative Government is the broad aim on which all the political parties in India not excluding the Liberals are agreed beyond dispute. What should be the stages between the present state of Government and the final one, viz., the establishment of Full Responsible Government, is a question of detail on which Pt. Motilal and Dr. Sapru might disagree, but there is not the slightest disagreement among leaders on the main principle.

SEPARATION OF SIND

KEEN CONTROVERSY EXPECTED

The Working Committee of the Congress sat till very late on Thursday evening and had a protracted discussion on the agenda to be placed before the All-Parties' Conference. Important subjects were discussed at length in the meeting but no decisions were arrived at. It is understood that the question of making Sind a separate province for the purposes of Government as is recommended by Muslim leaders in their famous Delhi proposals will once more evoke a sharp controversy in this session of the Conference. The Conference has appointed a sub-Committee in February last with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas as the Chairman to investigate into the matter and report to the Conference. The report of this Sub-Committee is now ready to be placed before the Conference. The Working Committee will again consider this report when it meets to-day at 9 a.m. at Mani-Bhuvan, Laburnam Road (Gamdevi) the Bombay residence of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Shivprasad Gupta arrived in Bombay on Thursday to attend the Conference. He was present as a visitor at the meeting of the Working Committee on Thursday afternoon.

"A TISSUE OF INACCURACIES"

SHAMDASANI'S "MISTAKEN PETITION REJECTED

PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION

LONDON, May 16.

A specially summoned meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council presided over by Lord Shaw, after listening for two hours to arguments in favour of the motion by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the refusal by the Registrar of the Judicial Committee to accept a petition by Mr. Shamdasani, refused the motion. Lord Shaw said that every article in the petition had been considered. The paper was a tissue of inaccuracies and it was a mistaken petition from the beginning to the end. Mr. Shamdasani's application had been properly rejected by the Registrar. His observations were unworthy of serious consideration and were unfounded.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA GANDHI ATTENDS

PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED "IN CAMERA."

The Working Committee of the Congress met again at the Taj Mahal Hotel

(Continued on page 9.)

SOUTHERNERS' ADVANCE TO PEKING

JAPANESE WAR MEASURES

AEROPLANES ORDERED TO TIENTSIN

FIGHTING IN NORTH MACHANG

LONDON, May 17.

Tokio.—In view of the increasing uneasiness in Peking and Tientsin, instructions have been given to Nagoya division to divert the regiment of infantry and battery of artillery from Tsingtao to Tientsin. The squadron of aeroplanes has been ordered to Tientsin from Japan to protect the residents; at the same time from the fear of disturbances spreading to Manchuria, the inanfry brigade despatched to Shantung on 4th May has been ordered to return to Dairen.—Reuter.

WARNING TO CHINESE GENERALS

LONDON, May 17.

Tokio.—The Government has instructed the Japanese Minister at Peking and the Consul-General at Nanking respectively to warn Changtsolin and Chiangkaishek that Japan will be unable to countenance any operation endangering Japanese life and property. Diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in Tokio were invited at the Foreign Office where the Japanese motive, in respect of this step were explained for the purpose of obtaining an understanding.—Reuter.

JAPAN STRENGTHENING DEFENCES AT PEKING.

LONDON, May 16.

Peking.—Japanese authorities state that only one additional Japanese company is being sent to Peking, but they are very active in procuring quarters for several hundred troops in the former Austrian Legation and are also strengthening defences.—Reuter.

SHOOTING FORCES THREATENED IN REAR

AREA BETWEEN TIENTSIN AND PEKING IN DANGER

LONDON, May 16.

Tokio.—A message from Peking states that the forces of Fengyuhsiang which captured Tehchow on 11th May have sent advance guards as far as the neighbourhood of Machang, threatening the Shantung forces in the rear and endangering the area between Tientsin and Peking.

FIGHTING IN NORTH OF MACHANG

Tientsin.—Fighting was reported yesterday from the north of Machang, forty miles from Tientsin.—Reuter.

SOVIET OFFICERS LEAD MONGOLIAN REGIMENTS

LONDON, May 17.

Shanghai.—Japanese reports from Tsinanfu state that Fengyuhsiang's cavalry division which achieved fame in the recent rapid advances is composed of four Mongolian regiments, namely the Second Oranbarutorusky Regiment from Urga, Second Gengiskhan Regiment, Komoaitai Turcoinanis and Armuisaltai Kirghis. They have been organised and trained by Russian officers and each regiment is headed by two Soviet officers. Four hundred Soviet emissaries are attached.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS SENDING AWAY THEIR VALUABLES.

BRITISH NATIONALS TO MOVE INTO LEGATION QUARTERS

LONDON, May 17.

Peking.—British authorities have instructed British nationals to prepare to move into the Legation quarter. Foreigners are sending their valuables to their various quarters. The city is outwardly quiet, but no one is allowed out after ten in the evening.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT TELLS

Mr. F. W. Hirst, the well-known English Economist, writes to the "Star" (issue of 9th April):—

"The Indian boycott has forced 30 Blackburn Cotton Mills Weaving 'Dhooties' to close down."

CHANGTSOLIN'S MANDATE

LONDON, May 17.

Peking.—Changtselin has issued mandate accusing Fengyuhsiang of being in League with Communists and refusing to deal with him while he is willing to come to terms with other nationalist commanders.—Reuter.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has arrived in Bombay *en route* to England and is putting up at the Taj.

DACOITS FIRE AT RAIDING PARTY

ONE SUB INSPECTOR OF POLICE KILLED.

RANGOON, May 16.

On the evening of 14th May, a police party from the Kawa police station in Pegu District, on information received, raided a house in a neighbouring village where, it was alleged, that arrangements were being made for carrying out a dacoity. Sub-Inspector Tun Aung Gyaw called on the persons inside the house to come out, but he was shot dead from inside the house, while another of the police party was also wounded seriously. Of nine persons in the house it is alleged that one has been captured and the police claim that the names of the rest are known.—A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT
C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTI
Manufactured at THE LARGE...
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL...
"SWAS...
Send for our ...
—It is fr...
SELLING AGENTS for BOMB...
Shapoor...
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

"MOCK TRIALS" IN BARDOLI.

REMINDER OF PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW DAYS.

COMMISSIONER'S "INSINUATIONS" AND "UNTRUTHS."

MAHATMAJI ON BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

It is reliably understood that Mr. K. F. Nariman is shortly leaving for Bardoli to study first-hand the satyagraha campaign that is in full swing. His proposed visit has much significance in view of the fact that Gujarat M.L.C.'s have resigned as a protest against the Government policy and a call has been made upon Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai to resign his post of Ministership and lead the Satyagraha agitation in his native province. At the urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Thursday evening, when the question of Bardoli was taken up, it was suggested by several members that all the members of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Council should follow the bold and self-respecting course adopted by all Gujarat members.

It is further understood that it is the intention of Mr. Nariman materially to assist the Satyagrahis by offering legal defence to them in the prosecutions that are being launched there. At present he proceeds to study the situation first-hand.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of "Young India":—

The Bardoli campaign is going on merrily. At the rate the forfeiture notices are being served, practically the whole of the Taluka of Bardoli should be in Government's possession and they can pay themselves a thousand times over for their precious assessment. The people of Bardoli if they are brave will be none the worse for dispossession. They will have lost their possessions, but kept what must be the dearest of all to good men and women—their honour. Those who have stout hearts and hands need never fear loss of belongings.

But forfeiture notices having failed the Government are now adding to them the imprisonment of workers. They are holding mock trials such as we saw during the Punjab martial law days. The prosecutor is asking for and the obliging special magistrate is giving deterrent sentences which are all rigorous. Those too like dispossession will do good to the willing victims. Suffering willingly undergone never harms the sufferer.

What however goes against the grain is dishonesty and insolence of office. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has written a letter to a correspondent which is full of insulting insinuations and untruths.

It is an untruthful insinuation to suggest that the campaign was started by Kheda agitators. It was started by the Bardoli people themselves and the only person whose help and advice them sought was Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel whom I presume the Commissioner knows somewhat. Whether he can truthfully be called agitator in the sense intended by the Commissioner must be left to the reader to judge.

It is untruthful to say that the officers of the Government are subjected to "spying, mobbing and other indignities."

"SWARM OF AGITATORS."

The workers are described as "the swarm of agitators living on them (the people of Bardoli) and misguiding them." This is an insult for which under better times and if the nation was conscious of its strength the Commissioner would be made to offer a public apology. Let him know that those whom in his anger and intoxication of power he calls a "swarm [illegible] agitators" are honourable servants of [illegible] giving their free services to [illegible] considerable sacrifice. Among [illegible] is a [illegible] Commissioner has any sense of honour about him he will volunteer an apology to these ladies and gentlemen. In fact the Kheda workers are in a hopeless minority among the numerous workers.

The Commissioner pompously trots out the adverse vote of the Bombay Council and conveniently suppresses the two previous votes of the Council that had gone against the Government and that were by them treated as beneath contempt and beneath notice.

The Commissioner suppresses the very relevant truth that before resorting to direct action the people of Bardoli tried every means known as constitutional to get redress and hopelessly failed.

The Commissioner throws dust in the eyes of the public when he suggests that if the sorely tried people of Bardoli give up their campaign he would gladly investigate the case of any village that may be found to have been wrongly grouped. He suppresses the truth that the point at issue is not the wrong grouping of this village or that; the point at issue is the palpably wrong method of assessment. And "the people of Bardoli do not insist upon their point being accepted, but they do insist upon an independent and impartial tribunal being appointed to investigate the justice of their complaint and to abide by the judgment of that tribunal whatever it may be." Here there is no shirking of payment, no question of redress of individual hardship. The question is one of principle. The people of Bardoli deny the right of the Government to dictate without proper investigation any increase in the assessment. Let me add that this is no no-tax campaign launched for any political end. This is a campaign directed towards a well-defined specific grievance affecting the people of a whole Taluka.

It is therefore the height of impudence and gross untruth for the Commissioner to say:—

"No one is more anxious than I that the poor cultivators should not be ruined by the swarm of agitators who are living on them and misguiding them."

"There are five talukas in Kaira District from which these agitators come, the revision settlements of which have been postponed for 2 years on account of floods. Nearly half a crore of rupees has been advanced by Government in Kaira District for flood relief in the last 7 or 8 months. If they succeed in Bardoli, the recovery of Government assessment and takavi in Kaira District would be imperilled."

IF AGITATORS SUCCEED.

If the "agitators" succeed, it will not be the "takavi" to Kheda that will be in jeopardy. If it is withheld by the borrowers the Government will find the arch-agitator Vallabhbhai Patel to be their unpaid Collector of the loans. What however will happen if the agitators succeed is that the Government officers will not dare to insult honoured servants of the people and utter untruths as the Commissioner, Northern Division, has done and that the people will be able to have some redress against grossly unfair and unjust assessment as the Bardoli assessment is claimed to be.

One word to the people. The Government in their wisdom and in order to emphasise the fact that this rule is sustained by the policy of "divide et impera" have drafted in the midst of an overwhelmingly large Hindu population Mussalman officials and Pathan hirelings. As Satyagrahis the people can easily checkmate the Government. Let them treat the officials and the Pathans as friends. Let them not distrust or in any the slightest manner fear or molest them. They the officials are our countrymen, the Pathans are our neighbours. Ere long the Government will discover their mis[illegible] and know that the honour of a [illegible]ber to a Mussalman as to [illegible]versa." The people [illegible] of demon[illegible]ner. Let [illegible]agraha [illegible]they [illegible]n

B. P. C. C. TO CO-OPERATE

REPRESENTATIVES TO ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

SYMPATHY WITH BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Active preparations for the ensuing All Parties' Conference to be held on Saturday afternoon in the Congress House, are being set on foot by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. At its urgent meeting held on Thursday evening a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 300 only was recommended at first, but when the Chairman, Mr. J. B. Patel, informed the members that the Conference might last for even a week the amount was increased to Rs. 500. As the hall in the Congress House can only accommodate about 125 to 150 persons, the proceedings will not be open to the public and that only a limited number of visitors will be admitted. The Committee then elected the following membrs on the All Parties' Conference as its representatives with a mandate that they should abide by the resolution of the Working Committee on the Hindu-Muslim question. They are Messrs. J. B. Patel, Munshi Mirza Mahomedali, V. A. Desai, M. N. Talpade. There was a tie between Messrs. arajani and R. S. Nimbkar. The latter was, however, declared elected by the casting vote of the Chairman.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

The Committee then sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the relief of the strikers the money to be handed over to the Joint Strike Committee when relief measures are started. At the suggestion of Mr. Pendse the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This meeting strongly condemns the action of the police in opening fire on unarmed and defenceless workers without any justification and in killing one of the passers by, and demands an immediate enquiry to be instituted into the action of the police officer."

LAND REVENUE POLICY CONDEMNED.

At the suggestion of Mr. B. T. Desai resolutions sympathising with the Bardoli and Kolaba Satyagraha and condemning the policy of the Government were also passed. The Committee donated a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 500 for Bardoli and Rs. 500 for Kolaba) as practical demonstration of the Committee's sympathy in their heroic struggle against the policy of the Government.

The resolutions read:

"This meeting of the B.P.C.C. strongly condemns the action of the Government of Bombay in serving notices, executing japtis, prosecuting workers and sending them to jail and sympathises with the Satyagrahis in their heroic struggle. It further resolves to donate a sum of Rs. 500 to the relief of the Satyagrahis."

"This committee congratulates the workers who have gone to jail and the M.L.C.'s who have resigned in a body on this issue."

A similar resolution in regard to Kolaba was also passed. It was also decided to convene a public meeting of the citizen of Bombay to sympathise with the Bardoli Satyagraha.

AN "ARBITRARY" RULING.

Before the ordinary business of the meeting was commenced Mr. R. S. Nimbkar pointed out to the Chairman that there were in the meeting two members who were not members of the Committee as they were elected by the "F" Ward District Committee in a bye-election about which there was a dispute pending final settlement. The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had passed a resolution questioning the validity of the said election and as such Mr. Nimbker contended they could not attend or take part in the proceedings.

The Chairman explained the whole position to the House but Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami protested that the position as sated was one sided and misleading.

A heated discussion followed and the Chairman, who said that he would take the sense of the House, in the matter, gave his ruling that pending the settlement of the dispute, the two members should withdraw from the House, whereupon Mr. Narayan Swami protested against the ruting and characterised it as "arbitrary."

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

WELCOMED AT PORT NATAL

LONDON, May 16.

Durban.—The Indian Government Trade Commission was welcomed in South Africa to-day, being met by the representatives of commerce and industries at Port Natal. Dr. Meek, interviewed, thought that the cultivation of closer relations would be in the interests both of South Africa and India. He indicated commodities which each country had and which others wanted and laid emphasis on the enormous development which India had made. The delegates were entertained to luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce. Their tour of the Union will last 28 days.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO ROB MAIL BAGS

GANG OF MEN FOLLOW MAIL RUNNER IN TAXI CAB

TAXI TRACED AND DRIVER ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 17.

A robbery was attempted on Buckland Bridge, Howrah, on Tuesday night by a gang of men who followed a mail runner in a taxicab from the Howrah Station to the Howrah General Post Office. While on the bridge, the mail runner noticed a taxicab was following him. Shortly after, three men alighted from the cab. One of them threw powdered chillies at the mail runner's face while another dealt a lathi blow as a result of which the runner fell but caught hold of the bags firmly. A struggle ensued, and the runner having cried for help the robbers drove away without the booty. The taxi was subsequently traced and the driver was arrested. No clue to the robbers has so far been obtained.—A. P.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

VALIDITY OF TWO CANDIDATES' SUCCESS IN DISPUTE

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The validity of the election of two Congress candidates as Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality has been challenged by one of the defeated candidates at the recent by-election on whose petition the District Magistrate has directed a notice to be served on two successful candidates to show cause why their elections should not be set aside. It is understood the Magistrate has also given directions to stop the publication of the names of the successful Commissioners in the Calcutta "Gazette" pending a disposal of the notice.—A. P.

IN MEMORY OF LATE MAGANLAL GANDHI

KHADI MUSEUM TO BE ORGANISED

AHMEDABAD, May 17.

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association, recently held at Satyagraha Ashram, a resolution was passed deciding to organise a Khadi Museum in memory of the late Maganlal Gandhi, nephew of Mahatma Gandhi, and making an appeal for Rs. 1,00,000 for the purpose.—A. P.

INTERESTING EXCAVATION AT BALURGHAT

STONE IMAGES AND NUMBER OF WELLS DISCOVERED

BALURGHAT (NAGPUR), May 16.

A number of wells, earthen and brick-built, and a damaged stone image, probably of God Vasudev, have been discovered underneath the silted-up bed of an old tank which was being re-excavated by Babu Bata Krishna Saha and two others. The biggest of the wells has a circumference of about 81 inches and it has since been made fit for use. The stone image bears no inscription.—A. P.

HOWRAH RAILWAY STRIKERS ACTIVE

CREATING DISAFFECTION ON BIG RLY. CENTRES

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The Howrah Railway strikers are now attempting to organise strikes in other districts and emissaries are being sent to other big railway centres to spread disaffection and create other disputes. According to Mr. Philip Spratt and other strike leaders "This is an effective method to make the company yield."—A. P.

REAL GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS

QUESTION OF MOSCOW'S HELP IRRELEVANT

LONDON, May 12.

The "Daily Herald" writes in an editorial:—

There can be no question that the grievances of workers in Bombay and Calcutta are real and legitimate. That from Moscow has come money to aid them is as irrelevant to the real issues as is the fact the British Trades Union Congress has sent £250 to aid the men lockedout in Calcutta.

The real issues are the appalling conditions under which men and women in the Indian industry have to labour for Indian and British capital. And the method of using troops—when what is needed is the determination and will to make employers play fair—is definitely an incitement to a people which acts instinctively and in mass to what when they occur are called "excesses," "riots," and so forth.—"Forward" Special Cable.

HOPES OF EARLY SETTLEMENT?

CONFERENCE WITH HON. GENERAL MEMBER

WORKERS AND OWNERS' DEPUTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 17.

The atmosphere in Labour circles has been surcharged with hope and exppectancy as a result of the earnest pourparlers that have been taking place between Sir Cowasji Jehangir and representatives of both Capital and Labour. Following the deputation of the millowners who conferred with the General Member on Wednesday, a deputation of the leaders of the strikers waited upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir at the Secretariat on Thursday. The leaders discussed with the General Member the situation in the light of recent developments for over two hours. It is expected the General Member will issue a statement on behalf of the Government after again consulting the mill-owners.

NAMES OF DEPUTATIONISTS.

The deputation of the strikers was led by Mr. N. M. Joshi and consisted of the following other members Messrs. Jhabvala, Ganwala, Dange, Nimbkar, Syed Munawar, Alwe, Gadkari, Mirajkar, Razak, Hafiz and Fancy.

In the meantime the latest statement of the mill-owners has only helped to widen the breach between the employers and the workers

MILL-OWNERS' ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

At the usual meeting held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, violent and bitter attacks were made against what was described as "unbending" attitude of the millowners. The workers were exhorted to be equally firm in their demands and fight for them up to the last.

CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MEMBER.

CONTENDING PARTIES PLACE THEIR CASE.

A long discussion took place between the General Member and the Committee of the Millowners' Association headed by Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Deputy Chairman, who stated that the Committee of the Millowners' Association were always ready and willing to meet recognised representatives of registered trade unions. Their intention was made clear on the last occasion when they met His Excellency the Governor and the same was published in the Press. To this there was no response from the existing registered union in Bombay, but instead the Committee received a set of "demands" from a Strike Committee composed of various persons including Communists. The Millowners' Association could of course not recognise such a Committee.

The Committee of the Association then drew up certain terms on which alone the members of the Association agreed that the men should be allowed to resume work. These terms in their broad outline have just been published. The various details are being carefully worked out with all possible despatch. It is the intention of the Association to enforce the principles of these reforms most of which have been devised mainly with a view to reorganise the mill industry of Bombay on a sounder footing. The Committee of the Association will at the first opportunity consider with whom they should discuss them with a view to ultimate settlement.

CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Joshi and some members of the Strike Committee met the Hon. Member, General Department at the Secretariat at noon on Thursday and had a long discussion with him on the various questions connected with the strike. The main point discussed was the establishment of a channel of communication between the Millowners and the men.

After prolonged discussion, the Hon Member promised that he would consider the various points raised.

MILLOWNERS' DEPUTATION

The Acting Secretary of the Mill[illegible]ers' Association writes:

In view of the misle[illegible] published in the news[illegible]ing the personnel [illegible] Millowners whi[illegible] Cowasjee Jehan[illegible]rected to inf[illegible] absence [illegible] the A[illegible] head[illegible] H[illegible] f[illegible]

Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., the Hon'ble Sir Munmohandas Raamji, Kt., G. Furze, Esq., H. P. Mody, Esq., the Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, N. B. Saklatvala, Esq. C.I.E., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. F. Stileman Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E, and J. P. Wadia, Esq. (Acting Secretary).

HOW AN AMERICAN GOVERNOR DEALT WITH STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of Mr. Tairsee's interesting open letter to His Excellency the Governor with reference to the mills strike the following paragraph from the "Nation" (American) will be found to be interesting. It shows what the Governor of an American State did recently at the time of the crisis arising out of the shutting down of coal mines. The lesson conveyed should not be lost on our local authorities:—

An even finer story, which illustrates best of all Governor Donahey's simple, straightforward way of tackling difficult problems, is that which deals with the south-eastern Ohio coal-fields. They have been without hope or work since April, 1927, when the mines were shut down, chiefly because of the competition of the unorganized West Virginia fields. There had been little work for months before. The shutdown drove the men to despair. Like all miners they have large families and for years have been earning at best much less than the minimum requirement for an American family. Is it any wonder that after a while the hotheads among those whose children were starving shot at sheriffs and mine guards, damaged tipples, set fire to mines, and planted dynamite? Soon frantic long-distanced telephone calls reached Governor Donahey and his adjutant-general Frank D. Henderson, begging, demanding troops. The Governor sent none; he took a new chew of tobacco and tried something else. Being a man of the people he realized how often the arrival of troops has precipitated hostilities instead of preventing them. What did he do? He sent twenty-one officers to Jefferson, Athens, Hocking, and other coal-fields—not one in uniform, not one wearing a badge of authority, not one showing a revolver or uttering a threat. Each officer entered as a friend of both sides, calling on the starving miners in their desolate shacks, and warning them against violence, and similarly warning mine superintendents against uncontrolled mine guards who might arouse the miners to fury. Then, after a thorough survey, they reported to Columbus the results of their observations: children slowly starving to death; 6,000 in dire need; 15,000 trying to live on one skimpy meal a day, most of them unable to go to school because of lack of shoes—this in Ohio in the fall of the prosperity year, 1927.

What did the Governor and General Henderson do? Sit back with hands folded like the recreant Red Cross and do nothing? Utter pious wishes and deplore platitudinously this new conflict between capital and labour? They did not. They appealed for food, clothing, and money and sent, not machine-guns but supply trains to feed starving American children who could get food in no other way. The rescuing militia set up stores in the school houses and sent word that every child who came to school would receive potatoes, meat, vegetables, bread, and butter. Said that humane soldier, General Henderson: "The children did not come into the world of their own accord. Once they are here, it is the duty of the state to see that they are fed and clothed and put to school. When they see their brothers and sisters slowly starving they are likely to blame the Government, saying, 'You exist only for the rich and not for us who are hungry.' We are not asking whether they are miners' children, or what is their religion or colour. All the Governor cares about is that they are fed and clothed. This is not a miners' relief or even a miners' children's relief. It is a children's relief." In a brief time General [illegible]ed 103 relief stations [illegible]0 children daily and [illegible]h clothes, all done by [illegible] performing charit[illegible]s instead of prac[illegible]s, or policing the [illegible]rners, themselves [illegible]k while starving [illegible]. Distinguished [illegible] General Henderson[illegible]y. They have [illegible]als of little

[illegible]RISTODAS.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

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TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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THE INDIAN STATE FORCES

QUESTION OF REORGANISATION

PRINCES' COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED

SIMLA, May 17.

The Government of India have agreed to the appointment of a committee to be composed of Indian Princes fully to examine, in consultation with officers to be appointed by the Government of India, the question ort reorganisation of Indian State Forces. The personnel of the Committee will be settled in the cold weather as soon as Indian Princes and Chiefs who are now on a visit to England in connection with the Butler Committee's enquiry return to India.—A. P.

DR. BESANT NOT LEAVING FOR ENGLAND

AWAITS GOAERNMENT'S REPLY TO HER CHALLENGE

MADRAS, May 17.

In view of her challenge to the Government to prosecute her Dr. Besant has decided not to leave India but will sent Mr. P. Shivrao to England. In a statement to the press she says she being a British subject will not submit to the "shameful humiliation" without a protest. —A. P.

"MOCK TRIALS" IN BARDOLI

(Continued from previous page.)

summoned to take their trial for resistance to authority, for obstruction and other offences. The meeting was much larger than any I had seen in the place and during an hour and a half that it lasted a solemn silence reigned. Sjt. Vallabhbhai said that he would not have gone to Valod, if only the two Kathiawad workers had been arrested. He had gone there to honour Sjt. Sanmukhlal the leading worker of the place and one of the most respectable residents of Valod, who had the privilege of being the first in the Taluka to be chosen for the honour. Sjt. Sanmukhlal's old mother attended the meeting, and though she was not exactly bubbling with enthusiasm, she was proud that she had the privilege of offering her only son as the first sacrifice in the Taluka. Sjt. Sanmukhlal is just 28, a very quiet and unassuming man, incapable of hurting a fly and yet wields an influence in the Taluka that the hoary-headed might envy. His education is just enough to enable him to carry on his agriculture and business. His brief speech was as truthful as it was manly, and I am tempted to translate it in full:

"I am proud that I should have been the first in the Taluka to be selected to go to jail. My joy is heightened by the fact that though I am to be charged under Sec. 189, I am absolutely innocent. I have held out no threats of injury nor have I intimidated any one. The thing is not in my nature. My friends and relations are pressing me to engage lawyers to defend myself. I would tell them that not even a hundred lawyers would be able to shake the decision of the magistrate to convict me. And why should I defend myself when I welcome the honour and am prepared cheerfully to undergo whatever punishment is inflicted on me? I should like to assure the Taluka and the Government that this mild 'bania' will never disgrace his Taluka. My only regret on this occasion is that I shall not have the privilege of participating any more in the struggle that is thickening day by day. My relatives are possibly afraid that my easy life outside may not allow me to stand the rigours of the jail. I assure them that I am going there with the name of God on my lips and He will enable me to go through whatever is in store for me.

"I am proud that Valod is in the forefront of this fight for truth and justice. I appeal to you my comrades to carry on the good fight and to send a stream of volunteers to the jail. Do not be taken in by the wiles and trickeries of this Government ever anxious to divide you. Above all, sacrifice all your belongings and your possessions, but never for a single moment betray our General. May God give you the strength to go through the trial that is still to come."

For a violent contrast to the above one had to attend the trial that took place the next day. Sjt. Sanmukhlal was tried for having held out threats of injury to a public servant.

The man whose evidence could have been of any value, viz., the Japti Officer, was not called as witness. The third witness who followed gave the whole case away. He said, "What do I know? The Gandhivalas came and said, 'You will be boycotted,' but how can I say who said it?"

Then followed the examination of witnesses against Sjts. Shivanand and Amritlal, the Kathiawad volunteers. They had to take their trial for criminal force and resistance. The witness was a stoutly built up-country man who frowned at the magistrate and every one in the court. Defiance was on his brow, and no one in the world would believe that youths like Shivanand and Amritlal could ever think of using criminal force against him. The accused disdained to cross-examine these witnesses and the chages were framed.

One must be sorry for those like the Japti officers and Pathans who have allowed themselves to be tools. But it would be a tragedy if even whole departments allow themselves to be used by the Commissioner who is bent on adopting stern measures.

These are the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments. Some of the agriculturists in the Taluka who borrow seed from the Agricultural Department sell their cotton through the Department. This coton the Department holds in trust for them. The other day the Mamlatdar attached cotton bales in a gin, thus held in trust by the Department and the Director has been ordered to pay up the proceeds of sale amounting to over Rs. 75,000 for recovery of arrears of revenue! The Director, we have heard, is refusing to be used as a tool. It is reported that the co-operative societies have been ordered not to give their members seeds, tools, etc., for money already paid for the purposes and to hold the money at the disposal of Government. If these departments can be thus used, where is law and where is safety of any kind?

GANDHIJI ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE EXPECTED TO BE GREAT SUCCESS.

Mahatma Gandhi who is attending the All-Parties' Conference this time arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the Gujarat Mail, accompanied by his Secretary and some people from his "Ashram." He got down at Grant Road and drove straight to Mr. Reva Shankar Jagajivan's place in Laburnum Road (Gamdevi). At noon he attended the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

HIGH HOPES ENTERTAINED.

Great satisfaction is expressed and high hopes are entertained in all quarters about Mahatmaji's presence at the all-Parties' Conference. His unique personality, extraordinary powers of persuasion and above all his great influence in the country will, no doubt, have a salutary effect upon the deliberations of the Conference.

MR. DALVI'S REPLY TO SIR CHIMANLAL

BOMBAY, May 17.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi sends the following to the Press in reply to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement:—

"I have read the interview of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad about the All-Parties' Conference. He is not correct in stating that I have spoken on behalf of the Liberal Party. I speak, not for, but of the Liberals and both of us have individualiy the same right to do so. Like him, I too see no objection to other Liberals attending the Conference.

"NO USEFUL PURPOSE WILL BE SERVED."

"In my interview, however, I have argued that no useful purpose will be served by their attendance now owing to two reasons. The first, he not only endorses, but amplifies. The second, he entirely ignores. Though personally unable to attend, he differs from me in his estimate of the utility of the Liberals attending the Conference at present. Without being dogmatic, I may leave it for the future to decide."—A. P.

CONFIDENT ABOUT CONFERENCE SUCCESS

PROTEST AGAINST CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna writes: "I am sorry that efforts should continue to be made to represent that the Liberals are not in sympathy with the All-Parties' Conference, notwithstanding authoritative declarations to the contrary. In pursuance of this campaign of misrepresentation, capital is sought to be made out of every case of absenteism from the Liberal ranks at the forthcoming resumed sitting of the Conference. That Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is kept away by ill health, that Sir Chimanlal is going to Simla not on a holiday but on work seem to make no difference to those who would rather see the existing gulf between parties and communities widen than bridged.

It happens that I am a delegate to the All-Parties' Conference, but owing to an engagement made weeks earlier outside Bombay, I shall not be in town on the opening day. I intend however making an effort to return in time for the subsequent sitting of the Conference. But whether I am able to attend or not, I wish to state emphatically that whatever the results of the All-Parties' Conference may be, it cannot but have the fullest sympathy of all politically-minded Indians.

The differences that exist on the issue of Independence versus Dominion Status are rather fundamental in character as indicating radically different outlooks in regard to methods and goal. But these issues are in no way germane to the All-Parties' Conference. The Conference has accepted "full responsible Government" as the goal of the constitution to be drawn. It has, to that extent, clarified the situation and brought into being a common platform for all-schools of political thought. The most important work before the All-Parties' Conference is to cleanse the atmosphere of intersectional jealousies and distrust and to prepare the ground for united action by all-parties and Communities when the Statutory Commission return. The Delhi Session was able to record some progress. I hope the Bombay Session will consolidate the achievements of Delhi and take the country nearer the goal of national unity by its labours. Insurmountable as the difficulties seem to be, I am confident that nothing but good-will emerge from the earnest efforts that are being made through the All-Parties' Conference.

LIBERALS READY FOR CO-OPERATION

MR. C. Y. CHINTAMANI ON MR. DALVI'S STATEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Joint General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, has issued the following statement:—

Having read Mr. Dalvi's statement on the position of the Liberals in relation to the All-Parties' Conference meeting at Bombay, I deem it necessary to point out that Mr. Dalvi spoke for himself and not for the Liberal Party. The Indian National Liberal Council which is the executive of the National Liberal Federation of India has recorded no resolution that the Liberals should not take part in the All-Parties' Conference.

PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

On the other hand, the Federation itself at its last annual session at Bombay charged the Special Committee which it set up to draw up a scheme of a constitution to co-operate with other political organisations aiming at self-government in the production of such a scheme. In pursuance of this, both Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, our President, and Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, one of our General Secretaries, took part in the deliberations of the All-Parties' Conference in Delhi. Sir Tej Bahadur is only prevented from attending the adjourned meeting of the Conference at Bombay by reason of ill-health while I understand that Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru will attend it. Circumstances prevented my attending the Conference at Delhi, and I regret I am unable to attend the Bombay meetings either, but my absence will not be due to any prohibition by my party for there is no such prohibition nor to reasons such as have been urged by Mr. Dalvi. It will only be due to personal circumstances.

LIBERALS STAND FOR DOMINION STATUS.

I shall like to add that Mr. Dalvi has very correctly stated that the Liberal Party stands for Dominion Status and not for Independence, but this need not deter Liberals from co-operation with any party in the preparation of a scheme of constitution for India as a self-governing unit in the British Commonwealth. I publish this statement with the approval of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru in the hope that it will remove any misconceptions that may have been caused by Mr. Dalvi's statement.—A. P.

NON-BRAHMINS AND ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

Mr. D. S. Javalkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial non-Brahmin Party, states in the course of a statement to the press:—

"Looking at the farcical proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference recently held at Delhi, I am of the opinion that any co-operation with the conference will in no way benefit non-Brahmin aims. The Liberals, who want only Dominion Home Rule, do not see eye to eye with the Congressmen, who have declared themselves for an Independent Republic. The non-Brahmins do not want that the province of Sind should be separated from Bombay. Further, the non-Brahmins have not yet made up their minds, about co-operating with the Simon Commission. But nobody dare say that we are going to boycott it.

The joint electorate proposed at the All-Parties' Conference, is bound to put the non-Brahmins at a disadvantage. From the proceedings of the Maharashtra Conference, it will be seen that the claims of the Untouchables for a separate electorate are just and reasonable. Even that lover of freedom, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, co-operated with the Poona Brahmins by shelving the questions of Untouchability and Untouchables. It will be decidedly a hazardous step on the part of the non-Brahmins and other backward classes to have any connection with the All-Parties' Conference and similar Congress activities. —A. P.

NOT ATTENDING ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

MR. YAKUB'S REPLY TO DR. ANSARI

MORADABAD, May 12.

To the invitation issued by Dr. M. A. Ansari, asking him to attend the meeting of the All-Parties Conference at Bombay on May 19, Maulvi Mohd. Yakub, President of the All-India Moslem League session at Caicutta, has replied that the Moslem League Counell held at Delhi in March last, resolved that its representatives should not take part in the formation of the future constitution, unless the Delhi scheme of 1927, involving separation of Sindh and the introduction of the Reforms in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan was agreed to 'in toto' by the other political organisations in the country, including the Hindu Mahasabha.

Unfortunately the All-Parties Conference, held at Delhi in March modified the Congress resolution, passed at Madras, and the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, held at Nagpur, strongly opposed separation of Sindh.

The strength of the opposition, on the part of these important organisations could not be overlooked and it seemed nearly impossible to obtain the support of a majority organisation to a reasonable plan, providing a safeguard for all interests.

He did not want to shirk the issues, and was quite willing to face and settle them, provided there was any likelihood of coming to an understanding.

In the circumstances, he regretted very much that he was unable to take part in any deliberation regarding the principles of the future constitution.

Mr. Yakub wished it were possible for Dr. Ansari to exert his influence in order to create a more healthy, and wholesome atmosphere for discussion.—"Pioneer."

E PARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

WHAT TURKEY HAS DONE

"As-Siyasat" writes:—

The Committee for Fundamental Laws has gone through the measure proposed by an overwhelming majority of the National Assembly, completely separating the Church from the State. The Committee has consequently passed that measure submitted by His Excellency Ghazi Ismet Pasha with the consent of 129 members of the National Assembly. Now there remains nothing to be done except the discussion of the measure by the National Assembly in general, and its approval of this by a majority of two-thirds of the votes.

As regards the Department of Religious Affairs, about which it has been said that it will either be abolished or excluded from the Government business, so every report about the matter is premature. The sources concerned have contradicted the statements as to the abolishment of that Department and have announced that it will continue with its usual activities.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

WATER SCARCITY IN RAICHUR

NINE NEW WELLS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 16.

Mr. L. Munn, M.E., O.B.E., who was recently appointed Special Engineer of the Well Sinking Department, sanctioned for three years at a cost of Rs. 10,00,000 to sink wells in the Raichur district, which has been experiencing chronic water scarcity, has returned after an inspection of 27 villages in the Lingusagur taluq. He has selected sites for nine new wells and has submitted proposals for improving 13 existing ones.

It is estimated that each well will cost Rs. 1,000 and operations have already been started at Lingusagur in response to a representation from the untouchables of the place that they are suffering from acute scarcity of water. The scheme supplies a long-felt need of the people of Raichur district and is hailed with gratitude. It is purely a famine relief measure and has nothing to do with the water supply scheme, which has been sanctioned separately but has not been started.—A. P.

HYDERABAD STATE SCHOLARSHIP

HYDERABAD, May 17.

The State Scholarship Committee awarded to-day five European scholarships of £300 per annum for professional training in England. The subjects chosen are:—Anatomy, education, physiology veterinary and forestry. The selected candidates are:—Messrs. Ahmed Ali Khan, Ahmed Hasan Khan, Harischandra, Syed Kazim and Damoder. Several educational loans for study in Europe have also been sanctioned.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR SMALL PLANTING INTERESTS IN MALNAD

STATE-AIDED BANK ORGANISED

BANGALORE, May 16.

Small planting interests in the Malnad are likely to secure considerable relief from usury by the organisation of a State-aided bank serving the needs of the coffee plantations, for which much groundwork has already been done. It is understood that the Bank will commence work shortly with Mr. Javali Ganesh Rao as Chairman and nine other planters as Directors.

CARDAMON ASSOCIATION.

A Cardamon Association with a working programme similar to that of the Travancore Cardamon Association, has been formed. It will serve the interests of the Cardamon cultivators in the Malnad area.—A. P.

NEW WATER PROOFS

WE CHALLENGE

That we are the largest importers in India, Burma and Ceylon.
Our prices defy all competition and Our qualities cannot be beaten.
We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the high Officials, Rajas, Nawabs and Zamindars.

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"MOSES"	"PEACOCK"	"READING"	"WILSON"	& Officer's ROYAL TRENCH
Price : Rs. 9-0	15-0	18-0	25-0	27-0 Each.

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Lahore Branch :— GUMTI BAZAR.

Amritsar Branch :— KATRA AHLOWALIAN.

SELLING INDIA'S SILVER HOLDINGS.

TAX PAYER LOSING BOTH WAYS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now an open secret that the Government of India are selling their holdings of silver in the Paper Currency Reserve. Already two communiques have been published by the Finance Department of the Government of India, weeks after they had entered into forward contracts.

What is the need of selling this silver? Is it because Government wants to buy gold with the proceeds? There is no indication of that in the communiques. Or is it to steady the price of silver which is rising in the opinion of the Government? Facts are to the contrary. Or do Government simply want to inflict a loss on India?

I am here not dwelling at all on the advisability or otherwise of selling this silver at such a moment of anxiety clouds are threatening in Egypt, China, and Russia but there are two points with which I will deal at present in order to draw the attention of the Government to the gross injustice and heavy loss that is being done to Indian interests.

The first question is the re-investment of the proceeds from this sale, and the second question is the question of the market in which it ought to be sold.

In dealing with the first question one finds that the proceeds of the last sale were invested in Sterling Securities. This ought never to have been the case. The Government have always said that they have not sufficient quantity of gold for the purpose of Gold Currency in India for which the Indian public has been unanimously clamouring for years past. Now if Government sell part of our silver reserve why do not the Indian Government at least replace this silver by an equivalent amount of Gold? Every country is to-day slowly buying up and adding to its gold its reserve;—while the Indian Government quietly sits watching the situation and shedding crocodile tears that they cannot get gold at the moment that they are selling large quantities of silver. It is, therefore, evident that the policy which this Government is pursuing is nothing short of allowing the Bank of England to buy up as much gold as possible at a low value, and when the Bank of England's ever insatiate appetite is appeased then will India ever get her gold reserve. This policy should not be allowed to go unchallenged; and I hope the members of of the Assembly will take up this question in right earnest at their next sittings.

The second important point is that the Government is selling this silver in London. It is quite natural that they have a greater sympathy for the London Bullion Market than for the Indian. But the question is, whether India suffers any loss by such action. I can say that it certainly does. India and China are even now the two great consumers of silver; and for this purpose these two countries import very large shipments from London, Durban, as well New York. This is for popular every day use and not for Currency purposes. Last year the silver sold in London was really a transaction of sale in India through the London Bullion Market. If so why are so many middlemen employed?. Are the figures of unemployment in Britain in these classes so much as to need such a special sympathy or assistance from India? In the later sale of silver the case has gone from bad to worse, as the silver is being sold in London market for London delivery, at a time when you read London Bullion reports as "India Bought".

It, therefore, means that the Government sells in London at prices at which India buys there the same stuff. Thus the London Bullion market makes its profit from both the Indian merchants and the Indian Government. Over and above this Government of India pay 0|10|0 (ten annas) for hundred tolas for shipment and other charges; and again the Indian public pays another 10 annas per hundred tolas for the same quantity being brought here. Thus there is a good aid to British shipping by supplying them freight both ways, while the Indian tax-payer loses both ways. How long is this to go on? I wonder why our Assembly members do not press such an important point instead of wasting days on one rupee cuts, and two hours speeches on the same.—Yours etc.

MULRAJ KURSONDAS.

THE NON-BRAHMIN PARTY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some members of the Non-Brahmin Party are manoeuvring to secure either Executive Councillorship or Ministership. The bane of office has caused a split in the Party which has lost its power now. The Non-Brahmins of Maharashtra are not well organised but the Non-Brahmins of Madras were well organised and still they lost their power. The bane of office is the cause of their fall. As long as Sir Theyagrai Chetty was the leader of the party, the Party held immense power and their word was law in the Madras Council. The reason of this is obvious. Sir Theyagrai made Ministers but he himself never became a Minister. But after his death there was a departure from this policy wisely adopted by him and there was split in the party. I would, therefore, urge that those who pose as leaders of the Non-Brahmin Party, that they should not go in for Ministership if they have got the real interest of the party at heart. They should be above self-interest and try to bring in new men as Ministers. This policy will bring in unity and strength and the Party will again be able to hold its own as before.—Yours etc.

A NON-BRAHMIN.

DRIVING ANGLO-CATHOLICS OUT OF CHURCH

BISHOP OF LONDON CRITICISES HOME SECRETARY'S POLICY

LONDON, May 16.

"Your present policy if successful, can only lead to disruption of the Church of England. This I feel sure no one will deplore more than yourself", declares the Bishop of London in his letter in reply to Sir W. Joynson-Hicks. The Bishop tells Sir William that the latter seems to ignore not only in his letter of 15th May but in all his speeches the fact that the old Prayer Book can be used unaltered by those wishing to do so.

WHAT IS HE DRIVING AT.

The Bishop asks what the Home Secretary and his friends are really aiming. "Is it to drive Anglo-Catholics out of the Church of England? Do you want to repeat the awful mistake committed by our ancestors when they drove out the Wesleyans, to the great and lasting loss of the Church?"—Reuter's Special.

BRYCE-ROOT ARBITRATION TREATY

MR, KELLOGG ON ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

LONDON, May 17.

Washington.—Reuter is informed at the State Department that Mr. Kellogg regards the matter of extension of the Bryce-Root Arbitration Treaty as of small consequence, and is of opinion that Britain and the United States can very well get along for a few months without any such treaty until full agreement is reached by the British Government with the Dominions. The British Embassy endorses this view.—Reuter.

EXTENSION IMPOSSIBLE

LONDON, May 16.

Washington.—According to the "Herald-Tribune", the American Government has found it impossible to accept the suggestion from London to extend the Bryce-Root Arbitration Treaty a few months beyond 4th June.

The paper asserts that Sir Esme Howard has informed Mr. Kellogg that the British Government did not agree in all respects with the provisions of Mr. Kellogg's arbitration treaty, the draft of which was submitted by the United States Government last December.—Reuter.

PERSIA & FOREIGN POWERS

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LONDON, May 16.

Teheran.—Provisional agreements arising out of the denunciation of Persia's treaties with France and the United States whereby the subjects of the latter States enjoyed capitulatory rights were signed on 14th May. These agreements will remain in force until the Powers concerned are able to make fresh treaties. Similar agreements were signed with Germany yesterday and with Belgium to-day, while agreements with Italy and Czechoslovakia will be signed shortly.—Reuter.

That Ulcerated Leg

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.**

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

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SLAVE-TRADING IN PERSIAN GULF.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, May 16.

In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the investigation of slave-trading in the Persian Gulf, Col. Locker-Lampson said the preliminary report showed that while slavery still existed in Persian Baluchistan, conditions on the British side of the frontier were satisfactory. Individual cases did occur occasionally between Persian Baluchistan and the Persian Gulf, but hitherto there was no evidence of extensive traffic. Further enquiries were afoot.—Reuter.

SECONDARY ELECTIONS IN IRAQ.

MODERATE PARTY SECURES OVER WHELMING MAJORTY

LONDON, May 16.

Baghdad.—Sir Abdul Muhsin Sadun's moderate Government secured an overwhelming majority in secondary elections throughout the country despite bitter propaganda conducted against the Anglo-Iraq Treaty by the Nationalists. Government supporters number seventy, Opposition ten and Independents eight. Parliament meets on Saturday. It is believed that discussion of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and its subsidiary agreements will be postponed until the next session.—Reuter.

PRINCE CAROL SAILS FROM DOVER FOR OSTEND

LONDON, May 16.

Prince Carol to-day sailed from Dover for Ostend.—Reuter.

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GREAT FUTURE FOR EMPIRE COTTON

CRITICAL CONDITION OF INDUSTRY.

PREMIER URGES UNITED ACTION.

LONDON, May 16.

In view of the critical condition of cotton industry, great importance is attached to speech of Mr. Baldwin at the luncheon given by the British Cottongrowing Association at Manchester to-day, which was attended by five hundred members of the Association and representatives of banking institutions in Lancashire and North England. Lord Derby presiding said the whole industry must be reconstructed and new capital must be brought in. Mr. Baldwin in his speech referred to the great possibilities in Africa and elsewhere in the Empire for cottongrowing and purchasing British goods. Referring to depression in steel trade, the Premier mentioned that for every shilling he had when he took office, he had something under penny today. The captal of the steel trade must be reduced, until it represented live assets, before it couldr hope for better times and every section of the cotton industry must get together somehow and cut out dead wood and clean up the mess made in 1919 (cheers).—Reuter.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

paratory practice, its supporting philosophy and its Yoga or system of inward practice or art of spiritual living. Most even of what seems irrational in it to a first glance has its philosophical turn and significance. It is this complete understanding and philosophical character which has given religion in India its durable security and immense vitality and enabled it to resist the acid dissolvent power of modern sceptical inquiry."

It is true that the common people often miss the true spirit and inner meaning of religion and cling to the outer forms and preparotory ceremonies as being the essence. This has been the case in India as well as in other countries. It requires saints and seers of great spiritual power to educate and guide the people in the true path. But the fact remains that India has never lacked such saints and seers.

There have been periods of decadence and darkness in India and we are even now in the midst of one such period, or perhaps have just begun to emerge from one such period. But India in her long history has been blessed with a stream of great saints and sanyasins who have widely spread the light of true spirituality even amongst the masses and the common people. Religious upheavals and spiritual movements always arrived whenever such decline came in life and in the spirit and outlook of religion and helped the people to hold the real truths and reconstruct their life according to them. This fact has been well expressed in the memorable words of the Gita: "Whensoever there is the fading of the Dharma and the uprising of unrighteousness, then I loose myself forth into births. For the deliverance of the good, for the destruction of the evildoers, for the enthroning of the Right I am born from age to age." This appearance of saints and spiritual teachers and 'avatars' at all critical periods has been a special feature in the history of India and it is this that has made the religious and spiritual atmosphere in India so superior to anything that is found anywhere else on earth.

SPIRITUAL CULTURE.

A German professor who had passed some time in India studying the conditions of life here recently observed that he was greatly impressed by the piety of the common people of India as well as by the sublime beauty of her ancient temples. Similar is the impression of all intelligent foreigners who come to visit India not with the sex-complex of a Miss Mayo or some other obsession or prejudice, but with a free and open mind. The whole life of the Indians has been organised from very ancient times in such a manner as to remind them at every step of the spiritual goal and the result is the peculiar piety and the unique religious-mindedness of the Indian people. When it is said that India is the home of spirituality it is not meant that most people here have grasped the inner principles of religion or have a high spiritual life; that cannot be said as yet of any people on earth, ancient or modern. What is meant by such statements is that by a long and ancient civilisation rigorously based on spiritual aims and principles, the Indians have attained a mentality which can be easily turned towards spiritual effort. The atmosphere of India and the mentality of her people make her the most suitable country on earth for spiritual 'sadhana.' "The ordinary materialised souls, the external minds who are in India as everywhere the majority have at least this distinction that they are by centuries of training nearer to the inner realities, divided from them by a less thick veil of the universal ignorance and more easily led back to a vital glimse of God and spirit, self and eternity. Where else could the lofty, austere and difficult teaching of a Buddha have seized so rapidly on the popular mind or the songs of a Tukaram, a Kabir, the Sikh Gurus, the chants of the Tamil saints with their fervid devotion but also their profound philosophy found so speedy an echo and formed a popular religious literature? This strong permeation and readiness of the mind of a whole nation to turn to the highest realities is the sign and fruit of an age-long, a real and a still living supremely spiritual culture."

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EDUCATION POLICY OF PERSIA

Continued from page 6.

dents and of these 300 are Mussalmans. Thirty years ago it had only one Mussalman pupil. The scholars of to-day belong to the aristocratic and ruling class of the city. They represent the hereditary conservative strata of society. The influence of the converts has not been very great, but it had not been negligible. The Christian endeavour is mighty and the devotion of the physicians command respect for the religion they profess. Nearly six times as much Christian literature has been circulated in Persia during the past 12 months as in the previous year. The British and Foreign Bible Society is at work on the publication of a new revision of the Persian Bible. A Bible dictionary is in the Press. It is the most important publication so far attempted by the Literature Committee. Commentaries on various books of the New Testament are also in process of printing and compilation. A Committee of four members was appointed by the Conference to be the First Persian Board of Home Mission. These earnest young Christians, two from the North and two from the South, have already planned to bring each member of the Church to realise individual responsibility for the spread of the Gospel in Persia. Lest there might ensue dissensions, the Conference adopted, with admirable prescience, the maxim of Abraham Lincoln: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty and in all things charity." "What a wonderful unity it was", writes with pride the Tabriz missionary, "as those from the four corners of Persia, converts from Judaism and Zoroastrianism and Islam and as well as missionaries from far lands across the sea and knelt together to partake of the body and blood of Him whom we own as Lord and Master and in Whom we have that blessed unity which nothing can dissolve in time or eternity." To the irreverent non-Christian the sentiment might savour of a tribe of Cannibalism but to the religiously-minded the sacrifice of these men and women must extort admiration.

DUTY OF THE PARSIS.

The question for the Parsis of India who are earnest in their desire to help forward the cause of Persia is whether they have no resources by which the same priceless light of knowledge as is now liberally diffused through Christian agencies, can be poured into Persia, but without the subtle leaven of Christianity. To establish in Teheran a superior educational institution of officially non-sectarian nature where the strictly religious training of the pupils may be left to their parents and guardians is the aim of the Committee which recently resolved in Bombay to make remittances to Teheran through Mr. Ardesher Reporter and Arbab Kaikhushro Dhahrokh for the purposes.

AFGHAN KING'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

LOAN OF £6,000,000

The Simla correspondent of the "New India" writes:—

Simla, May 12.—Gorgeous accounts continue to appear in the Afghan Press by a member of His Majesty's suite describing visits to England and Germany and impressions created by the visit in those countries. The writer says: "Public receptions to Their Majesties were extraordinarily good. London cannot be expected to accord any thing better to any other King. Arrangements for His Majesty's entertainment were excellent.

In Germany, His Majesty was accorded, extremely magnificient receptions even during his un-official stay there. The traffic was closed whenever His Majesty went out and the attitude of the inhabitants was very friendly. As a result of his negotiations, His Majesty has succeeded in obtaining a loan of £6,000,000 from the German Government for 8 years to purchase machinery, etc. In short, His Majesty has been successful in Germany in every way.

From London, King Amanullah in a special message to the students in Afghanistan averred that the basis of European progress was education and that this was the ground on which he had already based the development of his country. He advised them to acquire the requisite knowledge which would enable them to render such services as their country expected of them.

FUTURE OF THE CINEMA.

PROPOSED CENTRAL BUREAU.

The Simla correspondent of "Englishman" wires:—

Some forecasts have appeared of the report of the Cinema Inquiry Committee. They seem, while not entirely incorrect, to have given a wrong lead in the matter of the main recommendations of the Committee. It is true that Imperial preference has not been recommended, and this appeared quite a foregone conclusion to those who were following intelligently the proceedings of the Committee. This was forecasted by me in your columns recently.

The problem that required decision was the manner in which the film industry could be encouraged and guided to its future expansion so that its activities would not be misdirected. For this purpose it was suggested to create a Central Cinema Bureau representative of the various intenests its constitution following broad lines on which the Central Cotton Committee was based and whose working had so far led to such satisfaction all round. This Bureau, it was further suggested, would regulate the progress of the industry and give expert advice on matters relating to the industry.

When the Bureau is established the question of utmost importance will be how to finance it so as to give it the necessary stability and financial help to make it function effectively. Here again the Cotton Committee could be taken as an example. Funds could be raised by increasing the customs duty on imported films and the income thus obtained could be supplemented by an increase in the licensing fees.

It is to be hoped that the uncertainty with regard to the Committee's proposals will be removed by Government publishing the report of the Committee at an early date (though it has not yet, I understand been signed by all the members) and bringing forward its tariff proposals for adoption by the Assembly during the autumn session.

FIFTH KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 14

The Reception Committee of the Fifth Karnatak Provincial Conference met yesterday to elect Office-bearers and the President of the Conference. Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., the President of the D.C.C. was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Bombay Development Hero, was unanimously elected President of the Conference.

The first Karnatak Khadi Conference elected Mr. V. B. Alur, the veteran public worker of Dharwar, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Nanjappa Hardekar as the President of the Conference. Several Sub-Committees were also formed to work out the details.

Rangoon, May 16.—In the case filed against Mr. Gokul Singh, contractor, by Mr. J. H. Rickie, Engineer, Burma Railways, the District Magistrate has framed charges under Section 500, I. P. (Defamation).—A. P.

JUTE PRESS STRIKERS CREATE DISTURBANCE

POLICE AVERT SERIOUS TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, May 16.

A large number of jute press strikers, 15,000 of whom downed tools in Cossipore and Chitpur yesterday, took to stone-throwing to-day with a view to bring out the men who have not hitherto joined the strike. Sir Charles Tegart, the Police Commissioner, accompanied by police reinforcements, arrived on the scene in time to avert any serious disturbance. Eleven workers who had not joined the strike were injured.—A. P.

Calcutta, May 16.—The work of drafting the Anglo-Indian community's memorandum to the Simon Commission has been delayed by the protracted ill-health of Col. Gidney, M.L.A. Two operations have been performed on him, but his health is still causing considerable anxiety.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Ramdurg at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday the 15th instant.

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LIFE AFTER DEATH.

PROBLEM OF PERSONAL IMMORTALITY.

REPLIES TO MAN'S MOST PERPLEXING QUESTIONS.

"The New York Times" published opinions of men of eminence in different walks of life on the problem of personal immortality.

The list includes spokesmen for many religious sects. Some, with a sincerity that cannot be questioned, hold beliefs that have remained unchanged throughout the centuries. Others show a disinclination to accept earier teaching and with equal sincerity state beliefs which they feel agree better with the conceptions of a changed world.

But whether old faiths or revised beliefs, there is unanimity among religious leaders quoted on this page that death does not end at all. In details their testimony varies. It even conflicts; but the verdict is the same. Without any attempt to weigh the testimony, this feature may be one of the important contributions of the symposium to many readers. Another noteworthy point is that contributors regarded in some quarters as radicals divide over the question of life after death.

Wherein are the agreements and upon what points beliefs and disbeliefs clash will be discovered below. Contributors' words are given just as they were written, without condensation.

ROBERT ANDREWS MILIKAN, (Physicist, California Institute of Technology).

The best of us are only gropers, and yet one cannot refuse to tell a fellow-groper what he sees or thinks he sees with such light as is available to him.

Physics has compelled us to think of a universe which is changing, living, growing, even in its elements—a dynamic instead of a static universe. Thus, science here has made a great contribution to religion. The recent discoveries of physicists have taught us a wholesome lesson of humility, wonder and joy in the face of an as yet incomprehensible universe.

Through the celestial mechanics of Galileo mankind began to know a God not of caprice and whim, such as were all the gods of the ancient world, but a God who works through law.

Religion itself is one of the most striking examples of evolution, as seen in the abolition of human sacrifice, in new conceptions of God, in new ideas of the way God works, in a new conception of progress.

RELIGION ALWAYS WITH US.

Concerning what ultimately becomes of the individual in the process, science has added nothing. So far as science is concerned, religion can treat that problem precisely as it has in the past, or it can treat it in some entirely new way if it wishes. For that problem is entirely outside the field of science now, though it need not necessarily remain so. Science has undoubtedly been responsible for a certain change in religious thinking as to the relative value of individual and race salvation.

The new idea of progress, and our part in it and our responsibility for it is now practically universal. This idea is due directly to science, and it marks the latest stage in the evolution of man's conception about the ultimate of the world—his conception about God and about duty.

The world is, of course, "incurably religious." Why? Because every one who reflects at all must have conceptions about the world which go beyond the field of science; that is, beyond the present range of intellectual knowledge.

There are two sorts of dogmatists in the field of religion. One calls himself a fundamentalist; the other calls himself an atheist. They seem to me to represent about the same kind of thinking. Each asserts a definite knowledge of the ultimate which does not possess. Each has closed his mind to any future truth. Each has a religion that is fixed. Each is, I think, irrational unscientific.

Religion will be with us so long as man hopes and aspires and reflects upon the meaning of existence and the responsibilities it entails.

JOHN A. RYAN, D.D., (Professor of Moral Philosophy, Catholic University.)

My reason demonstrates these propositions: The human soul is a spiritual and indivisible substance; therefore, it is incorruptible; therefore, it could cease to exist only through annihilation by its Creator—a contingency which is more than improbable. History assures me that Jesus Christ rose from the dead, demonstrating that His soul did not perish when separated from His body. The resurrection proves that Christ was God. Therefore, He spoke with knowledge and with truth when He declared that the souls of men live after death. Hence my belief in immortality is not wishful faith or trust. Fundamentally it is intellectual.

PURPOSE OF IMMORTALITY.

S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D., (President Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America).

Immortality for me is a continued and conscious existence after death. But it is possible to describe this existence in terms which deprive it of its moral values and attractiveness. Its mere prolongation attended by responsibilities which intelligent life everywhere incurs, is not the Christian doctrine. This doctrine conceives immortality as life's endless opportunity to increase in spiritual capacity, opportunity and satisfaction. The conception is based upon the authority of Jesus, who taugh tthat the life He shared with the Father was the heritage of every receptive soul. It has no regard for death, which, indeed, is nothing more than its servitor. Its unbroken reign here and hereafter realizes to the fullest extent those qualities and virtues that give ethical purpose and dignity to present life: such as love, friendship, work to do, joy in doing it and the conquest of the lower self by the lure of the higher. Interpenetrating this immortality is the abiding sense of God's immediate Presence, and also that more intimate fellowship with the risen Lord by which alone the activities of human beings can be sanctified and ennobled in both worlds.

STEPHEN S. WISE, (Rabbi of the Free Synagogue.)

I do not rest my faith in personal immortality or any such miracle as is traditionally associated with Easter Sunday. I rest my faith in personal immortality not on the single miracle of the physical resurrection of one man but on the eternal miracle of the spiritual birth or rise of men.

I believe that man is made in the spiritual likeness of the Eternal, and that life means an ever closer approximation to the imperishable elements of life. I do not believe that man is set upon earth to rise to the sublimities of love and truth and goodness by the hard, steep pathway of their sacrificial quest—only to be doomed to extinction. "Though He slay me yet would I trust in Him," though he seem not to answer my prayer, still let my Godward soul reach up to the manward God.

Summoned to be a sharer in life's divine tasks and burdens, I believe that my soul is to go on forever in the divine comradeship.

JOHN DEWEY, (Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University).

I have no beliefs on the subject of personal immortality. It seems to be a subject, being one of continued existence for science rather than philosophy or a matter of physical evidence. If it can be proved, it would have to be along the lines of the psychical researchers, and so far I haven't been much impressed with their results.

WILLIAM T. MANNING, D.D., (Bishop of New York).

All our highest knowledge and experience, every fact of nature and of human life, points to the probability of life continued beyond the grave. Men have always felt within themselves the longing for immortality. We see the evidence of this in the pyramids of Egypt, in the legends of Greece, in the history and customs of every rare. And the higher men have risen, the deeper this longing has become; the greater and nobler the soul, the more impossible it to believe in its own extinction.

We cannot believe that the purpose of our creation is fulfilled by our brief existence on this earth. God has woven the hope of immortality into the very texture of our being. And yet, confronted with the great fact of death, this hope of the future life is inadequate and uncertain.

As we meet the deep sorrows of life, as we stand beside the new-made grave, we need something more than the speculations of philosophy or the guesses of human reason. The help that we need is given to us in Christ, the Son of God.

It is Christ who has changed hope into assurance, speculation into faith, longing into certainty.

In the risen Christ we have God's own answer to the longing which He has implanted in our souls.

The message of Christianity to the world is not a vague philosophy of the immortality of the soul.

There would have been no gospel from above in that, nothing that that could have produced those results which the gospel has brought to pass in the lives of men.

It is the actual resurrection of Jesus Christ from the grave, the fact that He rose on the third day from the death, which has brought life and hope from above, and has met the need and longing of the world.

And if this is true of Jesus Christ can we doubt as to who He is, and what our faith in Him ought to be?

It is this stupendous fact of Christ's resurrection which changed the course of history, which inspired the apostles with a faith that nothing could resist, which for 2,000 years has given faith to the dying and comfort to the mourners, which has been the divinest force for good this world has known and is to-day a mightier influence than ever before.

And so, with the Christian Church throughout the world, we lift up our prayers, and hymns, and thinks-givings this Easter to Him who says to us, "I am He that liveth, and was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore," and whom we shall soon meet face to face in the life beyond.

FRANK P. WALSH, (New York Attorney).

I am a strong believer in the immortality of the soul. My belief is found between the four corners of the Apostles' Creed, in the Catholic Prayer Book, so there is nothing novel in my faith.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1928.

"Agriculture and the League"—says a headline in a Bombay daily. It is comforting to think that the grand council of world's biggest talkers has at last thought about something essentially practical.

* * *

But let not the innocent and the unwary imagine that the League intends to make a mighty effort to compel armament manufacturers in the countries which are members of the League to stop the sale of arms to China and turn the weapons of offence into ploughshares, so that the latter can be distributed free to the unemployed peasants all the world over.

* * *

Nothing of the kind. At the League table they are busy pouring out profoundly platitudinous wisdom—about agriculture. "It was absolutely essential to increase the produce of agriculture in every country and lift the question of agriculture from a national to an international plane". Amen.

* * *

What could make the modern girl turn pale? This is the inquiry anxiously made by a disgusted parent in an English journal. The answer would be, I presume, plenty of soap and water would do the trick.

* * *

The Maharaja of Burdwan intends to stand as a candidate for Parliament in the Conservative interest. It serves the Conservatives right. A political party gets the candidate it deserves.

* * *

But, seriously, about the Maharaja. You do not know his qualifications. Nor does he. But he enjoys at least one gift which few can have. He is the man, 'par excellence', to amuse his constituents, specially after the passing of the new Franchise Bill, and to provide relaxation to his would-be colleagues at St. Stephen.

* * *

The Maharaja will be an asset to the Imperial Parliament, a picturesque, gilded asset, a connecting link between Britain and India, taking the oath of allegiance with a vigorous reverence envied by six hundred and odd fellow members. Imagine him providing "copy" for sketch-writers who must live on their wits or starve. Imagine him asking his first question about—How different it all would be from the happy nonchalance of an Executive Councillor in an Indian Council who answers questions with a mechanical monotony.

* * *

"E. N." writes in an Anglo-Indian paper complaining of hot weather boredom. India, he has discovered, "besides being the land of regrets and many, many other things is, also the home of dullness and monotony."

* * * * *

He is right. India, to her great regret, finds that she is the land of many regrettable incidents and episodes. She is the victim of "organised loot" (as exposed by that veteran Parsi nationalist, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, now hibernating "somewhere in France", or perhaps "somewhere in Europe") in all seasons, hot, or cold or rainy. This only will suffice for the present.

* * * * *

"Why should India be dull?" he pompously asks. Certainly, why should it at all be so? Don't Indians see sabs and pseudo sabs sweltering in the May heat with stiff collars on for the sake of fashion? Here is at least one minor matter for exhilaration.

* * *

Tommy: "Mamma, is it nearly twelve o'clock?"

Mother: "Not nearly."

Tommy: "Then my tummy must be fast."

HAROLD LLOYD INCOGNITO

STORIES TOLD BY HIMSELF

A fairly tall, well built young man, with a smile and a brown suit, walked from the Paramount Building to Forty-second Street early in the afternoon one day. He was bound for a matinee and with him were two friends. The three were talking and laughing, and when the young man was looking the other way he bumped into a lady with a bundle.

"I'm sorry," he said, raising his hat, smilingly. The woman only glared and turned away.

At the corner of Forty-second Street there was a small untidy looking gentleman selling papers. He happened to glance up as the trio passed by. "Gee," he exclaimed, his mouth opening with surprise and the papers falling from his arm. The fairly tall young man grinned at him, then speeded his steps a little and he and his companions soon disappeared in the crowd. It was Harold Lloyd, wearing an almost impenetrable disguise. He had no make-up and he had no glasses. He was just Harold Lloyd, says the "New York Times."

The comedian confessed that he was usually able to get by most adults without recognition, but "the kids are another matter." They seem to spot him, and tagging along behind, collect others—which is, as any crowd-psychologist knows, the beginning of a parade. Mr. Lloyd's feelings and aspirations when on-stage do not run to being the grand marshal of parades.

WHEN SHOPPING.

Once, he said, he was wearing his negative disguise and stopped off in Chicago while waiting for a train to take him to the Coast. He went to a department store to buy some toys for his young daughter, Gloria, it being unwise to arrive home without any.

"I got two or three things and asked the clerk to send them on to California, giving the name as 'H. Lloyd.' She did not notice it and took the slip away. When it was deciphered somewhere back in the recesses of the store one or two persons came out and looked at me as if they didn't believe it.

"Then I noticed that just behind me there was a little boy one who had been watching the purchase of toys with a great deal of interest. He obviously recognized me. I asked him whether he would like a picture. He nodded, so I sent inside and had one bought out for him. The last we saw of each other was through the window of the door, the boy standing silently on the sidewalk holding his bow and arrow and the picture and the change he had not spent on ice cream."

RETREAT DISCOVERED.

One other occasion, Mr. Lloyd said, he was forced to resort to bribery on a large scale. This was, curiously enough, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, when his company was trying to get a picture of the district for a new film.

All the arrangements had been made to "steal the scene." There was a camera hidden in a laundry van and there was a "movie cop" on the corner. The comedian (no disguise this time) was lurking in a doorway for an auspicious moment to run out, holding a bouquet of flowers, snatch the patrolman's whistle, blow it, and then when traffic had stopped, to cross safely to the other side.

At the signal he jumped from the hiding place and ran towards the bogue traffic officer. Just at that moment however, a carload of real detectives came along and stepped between the proposed scene and the camera in the laundry wagon. As soon as the operation was explained to them they obligingly pulled up, but it was too late. A crowd has formed so the troupe went away for half an hour.

The second time, Mr. Lloyd ran out in the scheduled way toward the officer—arriving just a moment after a nice old lady, who thought he was stationed there and wanted to know how to get to Brooklyn. The comedian could not reach the whistle and the crowd again formed, so the actors went away for lunch.

The third time the plan was attempted Mr. Lloyd gave the show away himself, for a pair of newsboys saw him in his temporary hiding place. He started out, according to the signal arranged upon, and they promptly followed him. That was not to be in the picture, so again every one had to go away for a while. On the fourth try the comedian decided to forstall anything further by calling all the newsboys in the vicinity and bribing them to keep out of sight.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL—"

Mr. Lloyd also told how he had walked two blocks along Fifth Avenue, with make-up and glasses, without any one recognizing him. He told it in such a way that one gathered he counted it among the outstanding triumphs—if not the outstanding triumph—of his life.

It seems that on the day the efforts were made to get the Times Square scene, a number of his companions bet him he could not walk two blocks without collecting a crowd. He took it up, and went to Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, walking to Forty-third. No one noticed him at all, to the happiness of Mr. Lloyd and the chagrin of his friends. The method, in case any one cares to try it out, is this:

"I went along calmly, not very fast and not very slow. I took care not to look any one in the eyes, for that would have given me away. It was 4:30 in the afternoon, when people were either going to the stores or were hurrying home. They were pre-occupied and not a soul so much as glanced at me twice. Of course, you can't do that at any hour of the day, but late in the afternoon it is possible.

He added, as an afterthought, "I can go out without make-up and stand on my head in the middle of Fifth Avenue; no one would care but the policeman who would arrest me for insanity."

Tales of how he had talked with people about Harold Lloyd, the actor gave with a great deal of amusement. One, in particular, he remembered, it taking place at an early showing of one of his own films. As soon as the last reel had gone its merry way, its star went outside into the lobby of the theatre and stood there with the crowd waiting for the celebrities to come out.

"I was packed in tightly with the others," he said, "and helped to identify some of my friends. There was a boy near me, standing on tiptoes, and he suddenly turned and asked

"Don you see him yet?

"I looked around and spotted a man with glasses coming out. 'I wonder, could that be him?' I said, and the boy glanced up.

"Where? Yes I believe it is."

"The boy went after the luckless man with the glasses, the crowd following where he pointed. I was in the middle of the crush and had to wait until the car drove off with the stranger before I could get away."

Mr. Lloyd told another story, of how he had turned the tables, aided by his disguise, on Will Rogers.

He was watching the Follies from backstage one day, and Rogers had promised him faithfully that he would not drag him out, call him out or otherwise embarrass him. The comedian noticed, however, that there were two very large individuals standing between him and an exit, and when he tried to leave quietly they solemnly stated that they were there to see that he did no such thing.

Came the finale, and Rogers, spinning his lariat, suddenly lurched it back-stage and towed Mr. Lloyd into the public view.

"Harold Lloyd," he said triumphantly, then untied the rope. The comedian scampered back to his hiding place. There was utter silence on the part of the audience, they apparently thinking it was all a joke and not a very good one for a finale at that.

Rogers looked down upon the audience expectantly for moments, waiting for applause. It did not come, so when he spoke it was plaintively serious:

"Say, on the level, that was Lloyd."

As he told a number of the curious things which have happened to him in his eventful career, it did not seem possible that the young man is the same one whose income is estimated at about $6,000 a day.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Mr. S. Natesan writes:—

It will be realised that it is highly desirable and necessary that there should be concerted action among all the different unemployed in the Presidency in Bombay. The lot of the unemployed is indeed very distressing. For the poor there is no one to speak. Therefore our real strength lies in us only. We must take concerted action if we want to get our distress redressed. With a view therefore to do so it is proposed to hold an unemployed meeting on Sunday, the 27th May, 1928, at 5 p.m., Madina Building, Pallon Road. One of the objects of the meeting will be to demand from Government for setting up an Employment Bureau and to discuss the question of relieving miseries, anxities and distress of the unemployed.

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